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ECKELS RATTLED OVER HIS DEFEAT

His Mission to Illinois Has Proved a Great Failure.

HIS OWN COUNTY AGAINST HIM
Single Standard Delegates Will Be Scarce at the Convention.

HOW MATTERS STAND IN OTHER STATES

Iowa Today Will Vote for Boies and Free Coinage—Kentucky Bimetallists Making Headway.

Chicago, May 19.—(Special).—The smallest man in Illinois today is young Mr. Eckels, who serves the national administration as comptroller of the currency. Ottawa was the home of the young man when the president discovered him.

When the states were laid off for conquest by cabinet officers, Eckels claimed that he should have equal recognition and that to him should be assigned the duty of saving Illinois to the gold standard. It was felt that Senator Palmer, elected to the United States senate by the granger votes, had slobbered too profusely on the other side, and that Eckels, having no record, could better do the work of pulling the wool over the eyes of the people. Consequently he was, in the well-known verbiage of his master, consecrated to the task, and a few days ago he began by an effort to save his own home county.

Illinois, filled with people naturally democratic, was one of the hardest states to bring within control of the party. It was the state which had given Grant to the union armies, and fidelity to Black Logan counted for much. It was when the financial question began to take prominence that her people became aroused and sent the present vice president to congress as a greenbacker. This rural movement broke the chain of sectionalism and six years ago the democrats, through assistance from these sources, swept the state and sent Palmer to the senate.

In the national election two years later John P. Altgeld reached the governor's office, enabling the state to cast its first vote for a democratic president. The victory which followed is but a repetition of what has been witnessed in nearly every other state in the union. Voters were enraged to find men whom they had placed in public station betray them. In this state the treason to the people was intensified, for there have been local issues in which the iron hand of federal interference was felt. Of all her public men one at least proved true, and that was Governor Altgeld.

Altgeld's Success.
When the federal officeholders of the state assumed to deliver it to the goldbugs, Governor Altgeld placed himself in the breach and showed to the people that he was already whipped but the ringsters in the city of Chicago, which names one-third of the delegates to the state convention. As county after county acted, he declared for Altgeld and free coinage and the campaign reached such a stage that it looked as if the silver men would have a walkover. It was in this emergency that Eckels made his appearance upon the scene. With unlimited ability to promise, with pockets bulging with gold, with all the influence of the national government at his back, he appealed to his native county to vindicate him. The mass meeting was composed of 500 men. The free coinage men were led by Attorney General Moloney, who scored the Wall street emissary in scathing terms. The vote was taken and silver won a victory. Eckels was greatly rattled over his defeat.

Fulton, Morgan, Fayette, Clark, Platt and other counties have added their names to the free coinage list. Jefferson county not only instructed for silver, but denounced the financial policy of the president in unmitigated terms. Illinois will cast her full vote for the free coinage of silver. Gold men are looked upon here as republicans. Out of the 1,000 delegates to the Illinois state convention, it is not possible for more than one hundred to be gold men. Their only chance to go over that figure is by capturing Chicago, but that is new impossible. Even if that was done, the free coinage men would still have a large working majority.

"Will the administration be able to play the Michigan game on you?" was asked of Attorney General Moloney, the man who sat down so heavily upon Mr. Eckels. "Only True Men on the Works." "No, sir," he replied, with emphasis. "We have been warned in time, and only true men are being sent to the convention. The proxy business is not capturing the eyes of so sharp a man as Governor Altgeld. We are proud of our governor, because he is able to take care of himself."

Up this way the county is fairly alive with politics. The republicans are for gold, the democrats are for silver and the administration is playing a losing game. Iowa by more than a two-thirds vote of her state convention will vote for free coinage and Boies tomorrow. The gold men there have given up the fight, so far as the convention is concerned and are tonight at work trying to manipulate or bolt. The only ground upon which they can do this will be the foregoing action of the convention in adopting the unit rule, thus compelling the entire delegation to vote for free coinage.

Whatever doubt has heretofore existed in Kentucky is speedily vanishing. Governor Stone, of Missouri, spoke in Frankfort today, drawing such enthusiasm for Joe Blackburn that the state is ablaze with his name tonight.

From the way in which the county conventions of Ohio have been acting for the past few days, it would appear as if Senator Brice might as well go on and take his European trip. There will be no seat for him in the national convention. Those who want to be in with triumphant democracy had better get on the band wagon in time. The banners are flying and the music is in the air. P. J. MORAN.

Who Pays the Printer and Postage?
Washington, May 19.—One hundred thousand copies of the various speeches delivered by Secretary Carlisle in favor of "sound money" during the past six months are now being distributed from here to points in Kentucky.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES

SHOWING THAT ALTGELD AND FREE COINAGE WILL WIN.

Eckels Making a Struggle for Cook County—How He Led the Bolters in LaSalle County.

Chicago, May 19.—(Special).—The situation in figures in actual results in Illinois, including all the counties that have thus far voted, can best be told in the following shape:

Total delegates to date.....335
Instructed for Altgeld.....324
Instructed for Altgeld and free silver.....304
Uninstructed delegates.....21
Gold standard.....7

The majority of the uninstructed delegates are for free coinage. Of the number instructed for free coinage the gold men concede 28. Outside of Cook county the free coinage men have absolute control, for the people are for bimetallism and will brook no sort of interference from the office holding cohorts of Mr. Cleveland, and the gold men outside of Cook county that yesterday in LaSalle county, Illinois, where James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, claims his home. For a week Eckels has deserted his official duties and fought for an endorsement of Cleveland and the gold standard. Unable to stop the victorious adherents of a prosperity-giving money system the gallant administration gold leader led an inglorious bolt.

The bolt of yesterday was from the caucus of LaSalle county. But this caucus is the one that names the delegates to be voted for at the primaries. When the caucus refused to name uninstructed delegates, one-fourth of those in the hall walked out, leaving only four hundred and fifty delegates to continue the caucus work.

It was an out and out unqualified bolt. But the real situation as to the democratic party in Illinois is precarious. The gold men in Cook county, coached from Washington, no longer conceal the fact that if Cook county goes for free coinage at the primaries there will be a bolt. In fact, arrangements are under way so that the bolt can be launched without unnecessary spilling.

A. A. Goodrich, W. A. Vincent and R. E. Spangle are now at work on the organization of a gold standard state central committee. They have been authorized to select two gold democrats from each congressional district to serve on a committee to oppose that of a year ago they supported. The gold men will take no part in measures. There will be a rump convention, a contesting delegation sent to the national convention.

STONE IN KENTUCKY.

THE GOVERNOR MAKES A SPEECH AT LEXINGTON.

Says That Kentucky Is Not Growing Presidential Timber at Present. He Hit Carlisle Good.

Frankfort, Ky., May 19.—(Special).—The free coinage and bimetallism campaign in Kentucky was opened at this city tonight by Governor W. J. Stone, of Missouri, the chief champion of Dick Bland, the Missouri candidate for the democratic presidential nomination.

The courthouse was crowded, farmers from all parts of the district being on hand. The governor in a Kentucky address, he won the crowd by declaring that Kentucky had furnished the last five governors of Missouri, but that Kentucky had never given a presidential timber. This was a heavy stab at Carlisle and Bradley, and won the day.

Governor Stone showed that the position of the democratic party had always been one in favor of bimetallism and that Cleveland alone was responsible for the gold agitation in the party. He remarked, amid much laughter, that he believed five of the members of the cabinet were now gold men. He knew that before the accepted office under Cleveland they were all free coinage men. He declared that when he was in congress in 1890 with Carlisle, that the present secretary of the treasury voted with him for the silver substitute to the Sherman bill.

He also asserted that he had seen a letter, which he had every reason to believe was written by President Grant, stating that when he signed the bill demoralizing silver he did not know there was such a clause in the bill.

Governor Stone was less violent and virulent than the "Yes and Hardly" men, but he had every reason to believe that the free coinage law of 1892 remained upon the statute books substantially until 1878.

"There was no legal inhibition to the free coinage of both metals; there was no question about it, and it was not necessary for the national convention to give an expression upon it."

Governor Stone will continue his tour, speaking in Lexington and Richmond. He said to The Constitution representative that in his opinion, the Chicago convention would declare for bimetallism.

PALMETTO STATE DEMOCRATS.

Clares Gathering in Columbia for the State Convention Today.

Columbia, S. C., May 19.—The state convention of the democratic party assembled in Columbia at noon tomorrow.

The proceedings promise to be quite interesting, inasmuch as Senators Tillman and Irby and Governor Evans are members of the body. Today the city is full of delegates and they continue to arrive on every train. They are all about the capitol and here and there groups are discussing the outlook.

Tillman will arrive tonight and will go to the executive mansion. Irby is also to arrive tonight. All indications are that Tillman and Evans will control the convention absolutely and that no delegate will be sent to Chicago who is not willing to leave the hall in case anti-free silver action is taken by that body. The plan of the evening will be to have the speakers in accordance with the repeatedly expressed views of Senator Tillman on the money question. It is pretty well settled that Tillman and Evans will be the two delegates at large, with W. O. D. Evans as a possible third.

Irby is to be on hand and will doubtless make a light, but all the indications point to his defeat. Ex-Comptroller General Carlisle is here shaking hands with the delegates. He is regarded as the next governor of South Carolina, though Mr. H. Patterson, of Bartwell, R. is understood, will oppose him.

The understanding is now that Mr. Patterson is chairman of the convention tomorrow. No other name is mentioned in connection with the position.

Mr. Bayard Delighted.

London, May 19.—United States Ambassador Bayard had an important interview at the foreign office this afternoon with Lord Salisbury. The conference lasted an hour and at its conclusion Mr. Bayard left the foreign office apparently greatly delighted.

WHY PATTERSON FEARED THE TEXAN

Bailey is Best in Debate and His Cause is the People's.

AND PATTERSON KNOWS THIS

Therefore Sent in a Letter Declining Bailey's Invitation.

JOSIAH HAS BEEN DOWNED BEFORE

And the Experience Makes Him Very Cautious—Business To Be Done Before Adjournment.

Washington, May 19.—(Special).—As stated in these dispatches last night he would do, Congressman Josiah Patterson forwarded to Congressman Bailey a formal letter declining to divide time at Atlanta, or in any way engage in joint debate with the eloquent young Texan upon the monetary question.

The fact is Patterson does not care to engage in an unequal fight. Life is no match in debate for Bailey, and no one is more thoroughly aware of this than the representative from Memphis. Bailey is an orator, one of the very few in congress whose title to that designation is freely admitted by men of all parties. No wonder, therefore, Patterson does not care to meet him in joint discussion. He tried that sort of thing with Money and John Allen, of Mississippi, and got decidedly the worst of it. Learning by experience, he refuses to run the risk of a faying at the hands of Bailey.

The River and Harbor Bill.

It is expected that the river and harbor bill will come out of conference tomorrow. If it does, it will pass and reach the president this week. He will then have ten days in which to sign or veto it, and if he does neither it will become a law anyhow. This latter has been his plan of meeting river and harbor bills in the past.

With the other congressional bills out of the way, there will be nothing to keep congress here beyond, say the 10th of June, unless some measure which will lead to a political debate gets in the way. There is some talk that the president will send in a financial message. It would, of course, lead to any positive legislative action, but it would serve as a peg on which to hang a political debate, and might easily keep congress here all summer.

There are signs that the goldbugs among the senators want to hold the session until after the national convention. They say they do not want to bring this about, but some of them are acting very curiously. They seem to think that they can gain some partisan advantage for the yellow metal by being here after the conventions have acted. They have no programme so far, their policy being apparently to stand in readiness to take advantage of any opening that will enable them to accomplish their ends.

CONGRESSMEN WATCH A STORM.

Owens, of Kentucky, Declared the Member.

Washington, May 19.—The house today passed the report of elections committee No. 2, confirming W. W. Owens, of Kentucky, to the seat he occupies as a representative from the seventh district of Kentucky, which had been contested by George Deussen, Jr., republican.

It also passed a resolution from the same committee providing for a recount of the ballots cast for congressmen in the sixteenth Illinois district at a November election, 1894, in the contest of Chisaker vs. Downing, for the seat from that district.

The message of President Cleveland vetoing the bill to pension Caroline D. Mowatt was laid before the house and referred to the committee on pensions. The bill was taken up by argument upon the several bills reported from the committee on immigration and naturalization to impose additional restrictions upon immigration. Speeches were made by Mr. Bartholdt, republican, of Missouri, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, in favor of the bill, imposing an educational test for immigrants, and Mr. W. A. Stone, republican, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the latter bill requiring consular inspection at the port of departure, by Mr. Corbin, republican, of Michigan, in favor of his bill to relieve the lake cities and especially the citizens of Canadian competition, and by Mr. Buck, of Louisiana, in opposition to the bill. The speech of the last named gentleman was eloquent, and judging from the attention given to it, it was the extent of the applause would indicate that none of the proposed measures will meet the approval of a majority of the house.

At 5:36 p. m. the house adjourned.

The business of the house was seriously retarded by the breaking of a violent storm over the capitol, which drew nearly all the members to the hall. They repaired to the balcony on the south front, where they could under protection view the swarms of the elements over the capitol park and the section of country south to the hills in Maryland.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Appropriations to the Louisiana and Mobile Section.

Washington, May 19.—After a protracted struggle the conferees on the river and harbor bill arrived at a conclusion today for the appropriation for the Bayou Plaquemine and Catcaucu rivers, Louisiana. An effort was made to strike out the continuing contract for the bayou, but it was retained, the statistics before the committee showing that more than twenty-five times the amount of commerce and tonnage went through that bayou as through the Catcaucu river.

There was something of politics in the matter also, for it is understood that the Huntington interests, which figured so prominently in the Santa Monica improvement, were opposing the improvement. The improvement of the Catcaucu river, which was put under contract by the senate, was stricken out in conference, but the outright appropriation of cash was increased to \$80,000.

The senate increase in the improvement of the harbor at Mobile was retained and agreed to, after much discussion. The senate conferees were in the majority, however, in the Brunswick improvement, and they tried to vote that the improvement provisions stand. The contract for Winway bay was permitted to stand, but the cash appropriation was reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,000.

WITHOUT A PROTEST.

Senate Committee Ordered a Favorable Report on the Nominations.

Washington, May 19.—The senate committee on pensions today ordered a favorable report to be made on the nominations

of D. I. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner of pensions and Napoleon J. T. Dana, of New Hampshire, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions. No protest was made against this action, as the committee had no objection to it. It was stated that Murphy had discriminated against soldiers in the granting of pensions. On the contrary, it was said in the committee that the newly-appointed commissioner had always been liberal in his treatment of applications for pensions.

MONEY FOR THE DISTRICT.

The Appropriation Discussed—Senator Bacon Helping Chicago.

Washington, May 19.—The senate gave its attention today to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which, as reported from the appropriations committee, set aside about \$7,000,000 of which one-half comes from the treasury of the United States and the other half from the taxes collected by the district commissioners.

A good deal of debate occurred over the question of charities and hospitals—the house appropriating a bulk sum to be distributed under contract with the existing institutions and the senate committee's amendment, striking out that provision and substituting for it the usual specific items for the various hospitals, orphan asylums and other institutions.

The vote on the senate committee's amendment was sustained by the senate by a vote of 35 to 13.

The only two general appropriation bills remaining to be acted on by the senate are the fortifications bill and the deficiency bill.

A concurrent resolution was offered by Mr. Bacon, of Indiana, and was referred, authorizing the various executive departments and the Smithsonian institution to permit the use of suitable materials, including the use of the Smithsonian collection of minerals, for the construction of the agricultural, forest and mining products of the United States.

The vote on the senate committee amendment restoring the specific charity appropriations feature to the District of Columbia bill was in detail as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Bacon, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Cameron, Carter, Chandler, Cockrell, Cullum, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Hans Harris, Hawley, Hill, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, McBridge, Pasco, Perkins Pettigrew, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vest, Walthall, Wetmore, White, Wilson—35.

Nays—Baker, Brown, Burrows, Cannon, Chilton, Clark, Gallinger, George, Mills, Nelson, Pett, Wadsworth—13.

In connection with the appropriations for charities, an amendment was reported by the committee on appropriations and was agreed to by a vote of 35 to 13.

The committee on appropriations and the committee on the District of Columbia and to report, among other things, whether any of the government appropriations made them has been used to maintain or aid any church or religious denomination.

After a short executive session, the senate at 6 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

THE NAVAL BILL.

Conference Report Shows a Disagreement on Matters.

Washington, May 19.—The conference report on the naval bill was made today, showing a disagreement on the important matter pertaining to the increase of the navy, construction, machinery and equipment also as to the price to be paid for armor plate and the employment of naval officers by private persons engaged in supplying armament to the navy.

Among the important matters definitely settled are the following:

Acceptance of senate amendments appropriating \$500,000 for testing methods of throwing explosives from guns on ship board with the ordinary velocities; increasing the appropriation for guns for auxiliary cruises from \$200,000 to \$400,000, with a proviso that the secretary of the navy may, in his discretion, purchase all or any part of them by contract; appropriating \$500,000 for armament, etc., for the naval militia; appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of land adjoining the Fort Royal naval station; providing quarters for the families of the marine band, and a cost not exceeding \$75,000 each, provided the boat now being built fulfills all the requirements and is satisfactory to the secretary of the navy; directing the secretary of the navy to have a board composed of line and staff officers, to examine into the merits of any system proposed for the construction of vessels by direct action against the water works, the use of screws, in comparison with the steam engine and the propeller and into the relative merits of the two methods.

The senate receded from its amendment, striking out the provision of the house bill, which provides that officers of the marine corps traveling by rail should be allowed the same mileage as is now allowed officers of the navy traveling without troops.

IREEMAN WON'T GET THE JOB.

A Tarheel Was Rejected as Postmaster at Burlington, N. C.

Washington, May 19.—The rejection last evening of R. A. Freeman as postmaster at Burlington, N. C., was the result of representations made to the committee on postoffices and post roads by Senator Butler, of North Carolina.

It was shown by Mr. Butler and corroborated by others that Freeman was a man who had terrorized the country and the members of the senate who were breaking up public meetings wherever they were called by populists and republicans. An appeal was made to the committee and to the senate to make such an interference with the rights of free speech, and without taking a formal vote the senate rejected the nomination.

SEVEN MORE DEAD.

Information from the Indian Territory Increases the List.

Denison, Tex., May 19.—A courier arrived from Joel Chickasaw nation, reports the death of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, who were injured in the cyclone. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Baxter is also dead. The others are seriously injured and more deaths will occur.

The United States government surveying party have placed their tents at the disposal of the injured. Mr. Dean, who arrived here last night, reports four additional deaths. The Blue center in the Chickasaw nation. The house occupied by a family named Mosher was blown away. Mr. and Mrs. Mosher were instantly killed and their little girl, Nora and Ada, so seriously injured that they died the day following. The tornado certainly passed over the eastern portion of the Chickasaw nation, but there being no railways or telegraph communication the news is slowly coming in.

FOUR FIREMEN DEAD.

Two Bodies Taken from the Ruins Yesterday—Others May Die.

Washington, May 19.—The bodies of Fireman Thomas and John, who were killed in the fire at the British South African company, were recovered from the ruins of last night's disastrous conflagration about 5 o'clock this morning after six hours' search. The list of fatalities was increased to four today when Fireman Joseph Mulhall, of engine company No. 4, died at Providence

hospital from burns received early in the evening before the fire had gained full headway. Three other members of his company, who were with him when a flaming floor fell, were reading more comfortably this morning and it is believed they will all recover except possibly George W. Kettler, whose injuries are most severe.

SICKLES SAYS SEND A FLEET AND PROTECT THE AMERICANS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Declares Their Seizure To Be an Outrage Which This Country Cannot Tolerate.

Washington, May 19.—(Special).—General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, who served for four years as minister to Spain, many years in congress, and is one of the best posted men in America on the laws of war, and international law, is a strong advocate of our interference in the Cuban situation.

He thinks it the duty of our government to send a fleet to Cuba to protect our citizens.

"The sentence of the Competitor men," said he, "is an outrage. The president should send a fleet there at once and demand our citizens captured upon the Competitor. If Spain refused to give them up it would be clear for action. Spain denies there is war in progress. It does not recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Yet its very act in trying the Competitor men by a prize court is an admission of the very thing Spain denies. Again, its act in declaring all corn and produce, not deposited with the government in a limited time, to be contrabands of war, is a recognition of war."

"The time has come for the United States to interfere. It is but right and proper that we should do so. This talk of other European nations interfering is absurd. They recognize our right to interfere in the affairs of this island at our very door. But whether they did or not it is our duty."

"What right has Spain to sentence the men on a vessel taking goods to the island for sale, or gift, or anything else, to death? Could the United States sentence a Spaniard, or any one else, to death for attempting to land goods on our shores without paying duty for smuggling? No nation on earth would submit to such treatment of its citizens. Why should the United States? It is time that we should have several naval vessels in Cuban waters to protect our citizens and see that they have proper treatment."

The sentiments expressed by General Sickles are endorsed by almost every one here. Yet Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are dallying with the affair. Those not particularly friendly to the president think he is postponing vigorous action to a more opportune time, politically. They think he will act with vigor very soon. Undoubtedly the north Atlantic squadron has been in condition and under orders to be prepared for movement and action upon a moment's notice. Not an officer is there on one of the vessels in New York harbor and Hampton Roads who is not at every moment expecting orders to move.

Mr. Cleveland will unquestionably be heard from soon.

"Within less than one year from date," said a naval officer tonight, "I expect to see the island of Cuba a part of the United States."

E. W. B.

A SPANISH GENERAL DIES.

The Yellow Fever Carries Him Off in a Few Days.

Havana, May 19.—General Vicuna was attacked by yellow fever a few days ago and despite the best medical aid, his death occurred this afternoon.

General Arosos reports that rebels attacked Maravilla's camp at Artemisa, but were repulsed.

The gunboat Vuba y Espanola fired upon a number of rebels at Ajo del Toro, Menzies, who were evidently awaiting the arrival of a filibustering expedition. Rebels made an attack upon the forts at Gibcoak, near Havana today. The fighting lasted for five hours, when the insurgents were repulsed. The troops lost twenty killed and wounded. The loss of the insurgents was not known. The rebels were heavy. On their retreat the insurgents burned thirty houses.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

The Insurgents Said To Have Been Routed Again.

Havana, May 19.—A column of troops, under command of Colonel Garrido, while marching from Guantanamo, in the direction of Sagua de Tanamo, to prevent the rebels from protecting the landing of a filibustering expedition which was expected to arrive shortly met near Canoa a strong insurgent force occupying a formidable position. The troops fiercely attacked the rebels and dislodged them from their position. The rebels' loss is unknown. Eighteen of the troops were seriously and twelve slightly wounded.

HE WAS NOT CONSULTED.

BUT WHEN HE HEARD OF THE WEDDING

General Jackson Invited His Daughter Selene and Her Husband To Come to Belle Meade.

Nashville, Tenn., May 19.—(Special).—A notable wedding was quietly celebrated at the Church of the Advent at 11 o'clock this morning. The contracting parties were William R. Elliston and Miss Selene Jackson, Rev. George F. Degan performing the ceremony. The only parties present were James W. Larkin and Miss Reba Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Larkin Smith and Mrs. Edward Sinclair. The latter and Mrs. Smith are sisters of Mr. Elliston.

Immediately after the ceremony the party repaired to the Duncan for luncheon and telephoned the bride's father, General W. H. Jackson, of the event. The intention had been to leave for New York, but they accepted the invitation from General Jackson to spend the night at Belle Meade.

The bride is the youngest daughter of General Jackson and enjoys a deserved popularity as one of the most beautiful and attractive young ladies in Nashville. Mr. Elliston is a prominent young society man and leader of all the Germans.

A Question and an Answer.

London, May 19.—In the house of commons today Mr. Edmund Robertson, liberal member for Dundee, asked what progress had been made in the inquiry into the affairs of the British South African company to a joint committee of the house of commons and the colonial secretary.

Chamberlain, in reply, stated that the form which the inquiry would take had not yet been decided upon.

BAILEY, OF TEXAS, SPEAKS TONIGHT

Eloquent Young Texan Will Champion Silver's Cause.

MAJOR WHITNER TO PRESTDE

Short Speeches To Be Made by Several Prominent Atlantians.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DENSON WILL TALK

Opponents of the Single Gold Standard Will Organize for the Fight Tonight.

Congressman Joseph W. Bailey, Ex-Congressman W. H. Denson, Colonel Reuben Arnold, Hon. Wellborn Bray, Colonel P. F. Smith and others will speak tonight at the Columbia theater, the occasion being the organization of the anti-gold standard and anti-currency contraction forces of Fulton county, the meeting being conducted under the auspices of the Fulton County Bimetallic League. It will be called to order at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

Congressman Bailey left Washington last night at 11 o'clock and he will arrive

ago, moving here from Gadsden, where he held for years the largest law practice in that section. He is now associated with Hon. C. J. Haden and will make his first appearance before an Atlanta audience tonight. He is a man of limited education and was known throughout Alabama as one of the readiest speakers in that state. Colonel Reuben Arnold, Hon. Wellborn Bray and Colonel P. F. Smith need no introduction to an Atlanta audience.

It is only set speech of the evening will be delivered by Congressman Bailey, who will start the ball rolling in an address of about an hour. This will be followed by short talks from the others and the meeting will wind up its work in short order and let the audience go home after a stay of not more than two hours, which will be well worth the time occupied.

The Organization.
Among the other things to be done tonight is the formal organization of the forces which are opposed to the single gold standard and the further contraction of the currency and to the issue of bonds while there is uncoined bullion in the treasury and when the government has money in its treasury with which to meet its obligations without bonding the people. Thorough organization will be effected tonight and after that the campaign in Fulton will be on in earnest.

Every body Invited.
The public is invited to attend tonight's meeting. Mr. DeVine has made every arrangement for the comfort of the audience and he says there will not be a cooler place in Atlanta tonight, atmosphere speaking, than at the Columbia. Tonight's meeting promises to be one of the most interesting ever held in Atlanta.

CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

The Eloquent Texan, Who Speaks Tonight at the Columbia Theater on The Currency.

lanta and those who do not attend will miss an evening of rare interest.

Colonel Denson To Speak.

One of the distinguished speakers tonight will be Hon. W. H. Denson, ex-congressman from the Gadsden, Ala., district, who has been to Atlanta several times in the past.

For more than fifteen years he has been at the forefront of the Alabama bar and in politics. He was president of the state democratic convention in 1890, the year in which Kolb endeavored to capture the party from within. It was Colonel Denson's ruling, that when a county had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit the convention would enforce this instruction, that

Major John C. Whitner.

President of the Bimetallic League, Who Will Preside at Tonight's Meeting.

the head of one of the largest agencies in the south. He is not a politician, though he has always taken an active interest in political affairs. Major Whitner married the youngest daughter of Howell Cobb, and like that distinguished Georgian did, he takes his democracy from the old-time stock.

Ex-Congressman W. H. Denson, of Alabama, located in

TWO LITTLE ONES LOSE THEIR LIVES

Horrible Accident to Children in South Georgia.

THEY RUSHED ON THE TRACK

To Get a Chicken a Train Had Run Over.

THE FREIGHT TRAIN HAD BROKEN IN TWO

The Children Not Knowing This Were Struck by the Second Section—A Third One Was Injured.

Rochelle, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—A horrible accident happened two miles east of this place today at 2 o'clock p. m.

Freight train No. 34, on the Georgia and Alabama railroad, ran over three of Section Foreman J. W. Crawley's children, killing two of them instantly and seriously injuring the third one.

The freight was running at the usual speed and in some way broke in two just before reaching the section house, which is located on a steep grade. The front part of the train ran by the section house and killed a chicken in passing and the children, not knowing the other section was following close behind, ran out to get the dead chicken.

One of the children, a little girl of seven years, carried an infant in her arms. The rear section came thundering down on her before they were aware of any danger whatever, and resulted in the death of the two older children.

The infant was thrown between the tracks and the cars passed over it, but did not kill it.

The mother stood not far away and was an eye witness to the affair. No blame can be attached to the railroad. The father of the children was at his regular work, some four miles away, and was not aware of the terrible fate of his children until a runner could reach him, some time after the occurrence.

THE MARSHAL SHOT HIM.

A DESPERATE NEGRO RESISTS ARREST AT COCHRAN.

He Fired on the Marshal—The Officer Shot the Negro in Self-Defense. Excitement Over the Affair.

Cochran, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—Cochran was thrown into a state of wild excitement this afternoon over the report of eight loud pistol shots, and as a result a negro life in a state of excitement, and city Marshal John R. Rogers congratulated himself over a narrow escape from death.

Gus Ashley, a desperate negro, stole several articles, including a fine pistol, from parties in Laurens, on Monday. He was tracked here today. Marshal Rogers attempted to arrest him.

Suddenly Ashley drew a pistol and began shooting at Rogers. He started on a run, but continued shooting at Rogers, who was forced to return the fire in self-defense.

The negro was shot through the breast and thigh. A posse followed him, but he reloaded his pistol. However, he was caught inside the limits and is now suffering intensely.

The negro's first fire shot a hole through the officer's vest front and through his coat. Indignation runs high over the attempt to murder the marshal.

DOVE'S BODY FOUND.

If W's Buried in Rome's Cemetery Yesterday.

Rome, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—The body of Rodney Arnold, known in Atlanta as Robert Dove, was discovered today about 10 yards below the point where he disappeared Sunday. An examination disclosed the fact that his neck was broken, a contusion on the head indicating that he struck the wall when he fell. The body was buried in the Rome cemetery. The mother is heartbroken over the death of her boy, her husband being away at the time. The body was found in the boiler room. A big blaze was in progress before any one discovered it. The night watchman had left the boiler room and gone to the tramway locomotives about ten minutes when he saw the blaze. He ran to the mill and about that time the pop-valve of the boiler was blown out. The boiler was fired up before the blaze started and when the pop-valve became impractical the noise of the escaping steam was great. The mill had to shut down until repairs can be made. All the loss will be recovered from the insurance companies.

FIRE NEAR WAYCROSS.

Large Manufactory at Duke Damaged by Flames.

Waycross, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—Fire started about 3 o'clock this morning in the boiler room of the lumber mill of W. T. Lott & Co., at Duke, seven miles west of Waycross, on the Waycross and Montgomery line of the Plant system. The boiler room was burned and the boilers were badly damaged. Had not the employees of the mill turned out and worked hard to extinguish the fire, it would have spread to the sawmill, the dry kiln, the planing mill and the lumber yard.

At the first sound of the fire alarm everybody within a mile radius of the place was awakened, and scores of men were soon at the fire. A spark started in a pile of sawdust underneath the boiler and caught the timbers in the boiler room. A big blaze was in progress before any one discovered it. The night watchman had left the boiler room and gone to the tramway locomotives about ten minutes when he saw the blaze. He ran to the mill and about that time the pop-valve of the boiler was blown out. The boiler was fired up before the blaze started and when the pop-valve became impractical the noise of the escaping steam was great. The mill had to shut down until repairs can be made. All the loss will be recovered from the insurance companies.

Indorsed by Glyn.

Brunswick, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—Glyn's grand jury tonight unanimously indorsed G. B. Mabry, the home man candidate, for solicitor general, following the precedent set by Ware and Wayne, the two other counties producing candidates. Toomer and Bennett, respectively. All the candidates were here working vigorously, but the Bennett side is believed to have been benefited by today's action. All the counties have now disposed of the solicitorship indorsement, and Bennett has secured the majority.

WALTON'S DELEGATES.

Four Free Coinage Men Sent to the State Convention.

Monroe, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—The democrats of Walton county, in mass meeting assembled, sent four free coinage men to the state convention, namely: T. W. Powell, T. J. Robertson, W. L. Upshaw and A. C. Stone.

Columbia, S. C., May 19.—(Special.)—A horrible accident happened two miles east of this place today at 2 o'clock p. m.

Freight train No. 34, on the Georgia and Alabama railroad, ran over three of Section Foreman J. W. Crawley's children, killing two of them instantly and seriously injuring the third one.

The freight was running at the usual speed and in some way broke in two just before reaching the section house, which is located on a steep grade. The front part of the train ran by the section house and killed a chicken in passing and the children, not knowing the other section was following close behind, ran out to get the dead chicken.

One of the children, a little girl of seven years, carried an infant in her arms. The rear section came thundering down on her before they were aware of any danger whatever, and resulted in the death of the two older children.

The infant was thrown between the tracks and the cars passed over it, but did not kill it.

The mother stood not far away and was an eye witness to the affair. No blame can be attached to the railroad. The father of the children was at his regular work, some four miles away, and was not aware of the terrible fate of his children until a runner could reach him, some time after the occurrence.

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MET AT AMERICUS.

State Conclave of the Knights of Pythias in Session.

THE WELCOME AND RESPONSE

Uniformed Rank from the Leading Cities Present—The Grand Lodge Opens for Business.

Americus, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—The twenty-seventh annual session of the grand lodge of Georgia Knights of Pythias convened this morning, fully 800 Pythians attending the conclave. The Pythian train from Atlanta this morning brought the uniformed division from that city, Augusta, Savannah and Macon, the divisions from Albany, Brunswick and West Point having arrived last night. The visiting knights were met by Harman division of Americus, and escorted to their quarters at the Hotel Windsor.

At 9 o'clock the First Regiment of the uniform rank formed in front of the Windsor, and under command of Colonel R. P. Harman escorted the grand lodge to Glover's opera house, where addresses of welcome were delivered. The parade was a brilliant one, thousands of people thronging the streets to witness the parade.

Addresses of Welcome.

Assembling at the opera house Mayor Hixon, upon behalf of the city, delivered the address of welcome to the knights, his remarks being very happy and appropriate, and elicited frequent applause. Grand Chancellor Schenck, of Atlanta, responded to Mayor Hixon's address, after which Colonel P. A. Hooper, of Americus, welcomed the visitors upon behalf of George P. Cooper, Jr., of Americus.

A very happy and appropriate address was delivered by the grand lodge, the presentation by Supreme Representative Hamilton Douglas of the regimental colors, two beautiful flags, one the regulation colors of the order, and the other a magnificent United States flag, handsomely embroidered in silk and gold. The presentation speech was one of the most eloquent and patriotic ever delivered upon a similar occasion, as was that of Adjutant Rossignol, who received the flags upon behalf of the regiment.

Hon. W. A. Dolson presided as master of ceremonies, presenting the several speakers.

The Grand Lodge.

Upon conclusion of the speeches the regiment re-formed and escorted the grand lodge to the city hall, where the business session was formally opened. The grand lodge in the state is represented, and a thorough looking body of men never assembled in Americus.

There are nine divisions of the uniform rank in attendance, the Brunswick division, perhaps, having the largest number, rank and file, though each division is well represented. The division from the city of Americus, at 6 p. m. today, the splendid execution of every movement calling forth loud applause from the vast throng of spectators.

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Narrow Escape of Mr. Deegan, in Macon Yesterday.

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Mr. Deegan's family resides in Savannah, but he has been living in Macon several months engaged in the cotton business. He weighs about 200 pounds. He was crossing the city bridge at the foot of Fifth street, and he had been warm from the hot weather sat upon the edge of the bridge to cool himself.

He lost his balance and fell a distance of twenty-five feet, striking upon the water on his back with great force. He fell in four feet of water, near the middle pier, and was rendered senseless. The body for a moment was completely submerged, and then reappeared, and commenced floating down stream. Mr. A. J. Womack, Mr. John Hubbard and others were at work repairing the bridge. Mr. Womack saw Mr. Deegan as he was falling and Mr. Womack calling to Mr. Hubbard, ran to the river's edge, and Messrs. Womack and Hubbard got into a boat, paddled out into the river and rescued Mr. Deegan after he had sunk twice beneath the waters. With great difficulty he was placed in the boat and sent to the city hall. Medical aid was summoned and after a short time Mr. Deegan was revived and his life saved. Mr. Deegan has made many friends during his stay in Macon. He is a very courteous gentleman and an excellent cotton buyer.

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ESTABLISHED 1870

Hawkes

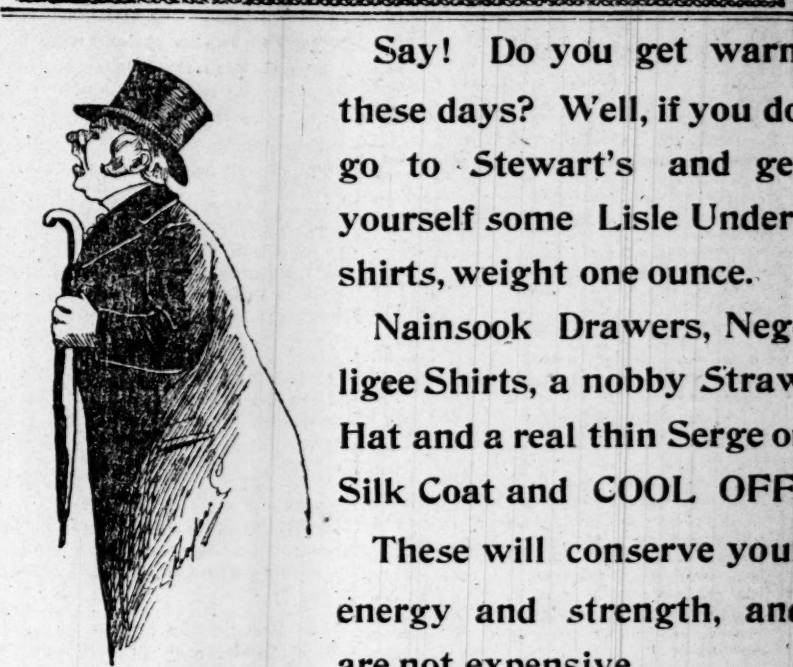
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SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES

AND EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER

LENS GRINDING AND OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS

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Say! Do you get warm these days? Well, if you do, go to Stewart's and get yourself some Lisle Under-shirts, weight one ounce.

Nainsook Drawers, Negligee Shirts, a nobby Straw Hat and a real thin Serge or Silk Coat and COOL OFF.

These will conserve your energy and strength, and are not expensive.

26 WHITEHALL STREET. WHITE'S ANIMAL CIRCUS FREE TO ALL.

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 DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
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 HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.
 Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker. The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William M. Kersh, W. H. Overby and L. B. Wilcox.

Watch Your Dates.
 The date following the address of subscribers indicates time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Publishing, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1896.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

The gold contractionists are making what seems to be a tremendous effort to commit the democratic party of Fulton county to the single gold standard. There is a good deal of fluttering among the cuckoos, and a great stir among those whose interests are helped by dear money, falling prices and hard times. It is claimed, we believe, by those who are carrying on this campaign in Fulton, that it will be a great feather in the caps of certain politicians if they can succeed in committing the democratic party of Fulton to republican financial doctrines.

That, of course, can't be done. The democrats of Fulton county are just as true to party principles as the democrats of any other section of the state, and they will repudiate the single gold standard and its ruinous results by a tremendous majority.

But let us suppose that the contrary is the fact. Let us, for the sake of argument, enter into the realm that belongs to the writers of fiction, and imagine that the democratic voters of Atlanta are ready to indorse, by a large majority, the wreck and ruin caused by the single gold standard. In what sort of position would the city of Atlanta be placed by sending a gold standard delegation to a state convention made up of an overwhelming majority of democrats who are bitterly opposed to the gold standard now as they were when they first began to feel the effects of the clandestine demonetization of silver?

It is conceded by the most rampant gold men in the state that the democratic convention to be held in Macon will be in the hands of democrats who are opposed to the single gold standard. This is just as well known now as it will be after the convention is organized.

This being known by all who have taken an interest in the campaign that is going on, and being conceded by the most ardent gold men themselves, the question arises, how would it help their cause for Atlanta to go to the Macon convention arrayed against the overwhelming democratic sentiment of the state? Why beat the air and engage in a futile campaign, the only possible outcome of which will be to present in the convention the democrats of Atlanta arrayed against the democratic sentiment of the state?

That is a question for thoughtful men, even the gold men, to consider.

A gold standard triumph in Fulton county is not probable, but admit it merely to show how futile such a triumph would be for the city of Atlanta! This money question is political, as all public questions must be in a republic governed by the people, but it goes far deeper than the ordinary political issues of the day. The people feel and understand that it is far more important than any other question. They see where it has cut down their wages, their incomes, their profits and the value of their property. They feel and resent the wrongs that have been done to their prosperity, and they are more deeply stirred than they have been at any time since they engaged in the anti-reconstruction movement.

The business man or the politician who fails to see this is blind, indeed. We say, therefore, that even if it were possible to carry Atlanta for the gold standard (which it is not) it would be a doubtful policy to send a delegation to Macon arrayed against the overwhelming democratic sentiment of the state.

If it were possible for the Atlanta delegation to the state convention to throw itself into the balance and carry the convention, there might be some justification for the effort. But there is not a possibility of this. It is admitted on all sides that the state convention will make a ringing declaration against the gold standard, with its bond

issues, its currency contraction and its general wrecking influence.

Why, then, should the gold men of Atlanta enter into a fussy campaign in behalf of a republican policy, when the most they can do is to go to Macon with a delegation arrayed against the almost unanimous democratic sentiment of the state?

As a matter of fact, they will fall short of carrying Fulton county by a vote of two to one, perhaps three to one. But even if they could succeed here, what is to be gained by it? How would their success help Atlanta?

As we have said before, that is a matter for the merchants and business men of this city to consider.

It Falls Alike on the Just and the Unjust.

We published yesterday a most remarkable article taken from the editorial page of The Atlanta Evening Journal, the "official organ" of the secretary of the Interior—remarkable not for the truth it contains, but for the fact that this pitiable story of the havoc being wrought by the single gold standard ever crept into such a conspicuous place in the columns of the newspaper which is now devoting its supreme energy to the defense of the currency system which has brought the business of the country to the verge of ruin.

Worth \$1,500,000 three years ago, Archbishop Ireland is today a ruined man financially. "His real estate," says The Journal's St. Paul article, "in good times would be easily worth 50 per cent over and above his liabilities, but values had shrunk heavily," etc. Continuing, the same article says: "On land which before the panic was generally considered to be worth \$2,500 to \$3,000 per acre, the archbishop borrowed \$200 to \$300 per acre . . . but real estate in St. Paul at the present time is in a state of coma, and buyers cannot be found at any price."

The story of Archbishop Ireland is the story of tens of thousands of others throughout the union. "Right here in Atlanta, where real estate is holding its own better than anywhere else in the south, property owners have seen their possessions shrink steadily in value since the heavy hand of the single gold standard has made money worth so much more than anything else that the attention of the business world is being concentrated in the effort to do business on money as a commodity, instead of in the development and improvement of the country and its industrial conditions. Thousands of farm properties in Georgia have been sold on the block to satisfy mortgages, and so great has been the decrease in values that in many instances the sales have failed to bring the amount of the mortgage. Factories have been shut down, thousands of people have been thrown out of work, others have been rendered homeless and helpless—

And yet—

Bonds!

More Bonds!
 Two hundred and sixty-two millions of bonds in two years to maintain a gold reserve from which has been drained nearly \$150,000,000 since last July, with the gold laid on again in earnest, and the prospect of the so-called "reserve" going below the hundred million mark before another ten days.

But we must have the English system even if we have to pay for it, and when we contemplate its ravages we can find consolation in the knowledge taught in reflecting upon the misfortune of the venerable Minnesota archbishop that, as bad as it is, the evils of the gold standard "fall alike on the just and the unjust."

Our Trade Relations with South America.

In order to improve the trade relations existing between the United States and South American republics a movement has been started by the National Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of making a thorough study of the situation.

Instead of accepting indirect statements, or depending upon the information furnished by consuls, the association proposes to send to South America a delegation of its leading members.

The delegation will consist of twenty-five members and the joint report which will be submitted, after a thorough investigation of the difficulties involved, will doubtless throw considerable light on the important commercial question. The need of this investigation is emphasized by the figures shown in the latest official reports. In 1893 Brazil imported from the various countries with which she trades a supply of goods aggregating \$111,331,112 in value, of which amount the United States furnished only \$13,906,006, or just about 12 per cent. On the contrary the goods which this country imported from Brazil amounted in value, for the same year, to \$79,360,159, or six times as much as Brazil purchased in this market.

The problem is all the more difficult to explain for the reason that the trade of the United States with Brazil, as shown by the records for 1893, is three and one-half times as much as Great Britain imported for that year and two and one-half times as much as the imports of Germany. If this be true ought not Brazil to give the preference to the United States over either Great Britain or Germany?

But our trade relations with the Argentine Republic are equally one-sided. In 1894 that country purchased of the United States goods aggregating only \$15,434,228, against a total of \$194,484,321 purchased in the world's market. And yet the trade of the United States with that country was considerably in excess of the amount purchased by the Argentine Republic in this market. By referring to the trade reports it

will be seen that the same is true to a greater or less extent of all the South American countries. There must be some explanation of this strange condition of things. The United States as a power has always been friendly to these countries, while our merchants, as the facts will show, have carried on an extensive trade in the South American markets. This trade should be mutual and the relations existing between this country and the South American republics should be as fruitful in profit to the United States as it is to the countries of South America.

Not only has the United States been a larger purchaser of South American products than either Germany or England, and for that reason more deserving of the trade of those countries, but between the various governments of South America and that of the United States there exists the bond of free republican institutions.

The movement which the National Manufacturers' Association has started is a step in the right direction and one which will doubtless be productive of good results not only to this country but to the South American republics as well.

Tennessee's Exposition.
 On the 1st of next month the state of Tennessee will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its admission into the sisterhood of the American union.

Interesting ceremonies in honor of that occasion will be held on the exposition grounds at Nashville and the great industrial enterprise which Tennessee has planned as a more substantial monument to the century which closes at that time will be inaugurated.

No state in the union has achieved a more brilliant and patriotic distinction than Tennessee. Such names as those of Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson are among the contributions which she has made to the republic. Enterprising and wide awake, her citizens have always been solid, progressive and thrifty.

Many of Atlanta's most substantial business men are natives of Tennessee and they have brought to the upbuilding of this city the pluck and energy for which the population of that state is noted.

The gates of the Tennessee centennial exposition will not be opened until the 1st of May, 1897, after which it will continue for a space of six months, but the enterprise will be formally dedicated on the 1st of June, 1896.

The people of Tennessee have displayed the proverbial characteristics of the state in the preparations which they have made for their great centennial exposition and the best wishes not only of the south alone, but of the entire union, will bespeak for them a brilliant and pronounced success.

Judge Speer in New Orleans.

Judge Emory Speer, in his brilliant speech delivered in New Orleans on the opening of the Battle Abbey festival in that city a few days ago, not only enthused the large audience which gathered to hear him, but added to his reputation as an orator.

The compliment which the people of New Orleans paid to this state in the selection of Judge Speer was gratefully requited by that officer in the patriotic sentiments which he expressed no less than in the high judicial prestige which he lent to that occasion.

In speaking of his address The Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, pays a marked compliment to the distinguished Georgian from which the following paragraph is extracted:
 "To watch that whole audience sway to the movement of his thought was an emotional study, and when he pictured with the orator's fire and the artist's power of delineation some of the heroic passages of our great struggle the spontaneous bursts of applause and the multitude of wet eyes in the assembly bore witness of the speaker's marvelous power."

The address was acceptable to the surviving heroes of both armies who were present, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed throughout its delivery.

New Orleans is making a strong effort to secure the Battle Abbey and this fact should stimulate the zeal of Atlanta to this same end.

New England's Last Endeavor.

Congressman Barrett, of Massachusetts, who has figured on more than one occasion as a most unique statesman, again comes to the front in congress with a resolution in which he proposes a most ridiculous amendment to the constitution of the United States.

His proposition is to confer upon congress "the power to limit the time during which persons may be daily employed in manufacturing of textile fabrics and in other industries."

In other words, the object which is contemplated by the congress is to limit the independence of the various states the power which belongs to them by implication and to insert a clause in the constitution of the United States conferring this power in express terms upon congress.

Such a proposition as this not only intrudes upon the domain of state legislation, but it aims at something which is manifestly unjust. If conditions were equal then, of course, the application of a general law would be just and equal in its operations. But where conditions are not equal, the enactment of a universal law which altogether disregards these inequalities would be not only unjust, but oppressive.

Each state in the union has its own peculiar climate and physical conditions and for that reason should have the right, as far as possible, to enact such laws as would be in harmony with these conditions. The founders of the government, who framed the constitution, recognized this difficulty and for that reason the amplest power was vested in the states, while only enough was retained in the constitution to meet the ends of the general government.

resolution which Congressman Barrett has introduced is intended to apply a general rule to all the cotton mills of the United States, and thus bring about an inequality in favor of the cotton mills of New England and against those of the south. To make a long story short he wants to keep these cotton mills from coming south or from losing heavily if they do not come. That is the whole story condensed in a nut shell.

For the last five years New England has felt the effects of southern competition, and she is beginning to realize that she is about to lose her cherished monopoly in this direction. For that reason she has saddled her cause upon the shoulders of Congressman Barrett, and filled his mouth with the sweet morsel of her provincial logic. Seeing that the cotton mills must come south, and having exhausted every other possible expedient her last resort is to amend the constitution.

But this will never be accomplished. Congress recognizes the fact that each state is capable of taking care of its own interests without federal intervention. Here in Georgia and other southern states, where the climate is mild and salubrious, those who labor in the cotton mills can put in better and longer work than those who labor in the cotton mills of New England.

These conditions are such that congress cannot possibly provide for them in a general law and no such effort will be made on the part of the law-making power of the nation.

New England must recognize the fact that nature has favored this section of the land by making it the home of the cotton plant and that here by right divine belongs the cotton mill. No argument which can emanate from the neighborhood of Boston and no resolution which congress may consider can overcome the will of providence or resist the logic which appeals to capital from the soil and climate of this section.

Tonight is the night for the democrats of Fulton to meet in the Columbia theater for organization. The occasion will be an unusually interesting one.

It is time for the genuine democrats to arouse themselves to the emergencies of the hour. Those who do not desire to see their party swamped by republican financial and industrial domination must rally their fellow citizens at the Columbia theater tonight.

The doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson and Alexander Stephens are good enough for the people of Georgia.

At the proper time Fulton will send greeting to the democrats of Georgia.

The groundswell of genuine democracy is still spreading over the country. Georgia will add a wave to the movement when the time comes.

The gold men, having set the example of the unit rule, are now worrying because the democrats are adopting it.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Major George H. Treadwell, of Albany, N. Y., is getting up a chart of the Treadwell family in the United States, and he is anxious to procure some information in regard to the southern branch of this notable family. Stephen Treadwell, who came from South Carolina, settled in Green county, Georgia, in 1835. Isaac located in the same county. John and David settled in Alabama, while Amos went to Kentucky. Major Treadwell is specially anxious to find out about the descendants of Stephen, but any information in regard to the family which he can get will be gladly received. His address is No. 119 N. Pearl street, Albany, N. Y. Major Treadwell also wants to know if any one has heard of David Treadwell, who moved from North Carolina to Alabama, who had a brother David Charles Treadwell and a sister, Mrs. Rachel Kimball, living at Mt. Elba, Bradley county, Ark. The writer thinks David has a son residing in Emanuel county, Alabama.

To make good citizens is the great aim of public education. For the accomplishment of this aim the state is constantly being made to cultivate in the children of the masses love of country and home, which inspire a high standard of good citizenship. The state of Georgia has recently been called the most thorough American city in the land, special attention has recently been given, at the suggestion of Mr. Edward Brooks, superintendent of public schools, to the commemoration of the great historic events in the life of the nation. It has become a recognized custom for school children to manifest in some distinctive way their love and ardor for the flag on the 14th of June, the anniversary of the adoption of the star-spangled banner; October 31st, the birthday of the Welcome, and the Fourth of July.

This year a number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia are endeavoring to make the celebration of independence day still more useful and significant to the thousands of children in the public schools. They propose to send to the girls and boys copies of a little work entitled "Patriotism in Song." They believe that the celebration of the great patriotic thanksgiving of the nation should be made bright and beautiful as it is possible to have it, and there is nothing like stirring patriotic music to make it so.

Mr. William C. Lovering, of Massachusetts, is in the race for congress from that state and is putting into the campaign the characteristic energy for which he is noted. Mr. Lovering was in Atlanta last fall and has left behind him quite a number of pleasant and abiding impressions. As the chairman of the Massachusetts commission he had charge of the Massachusetts state exhibit at the exposition. At the head of a party of manufacturers who came south several months ago he stirred up a great deal of interest on the subject of cotton mills and was instrumental in bringing into this section Mr. Lovering's steadily maintained the superior advantages of the south over other sections for the manufacture of cotton, and he was also at his instigation the Massachusetts building was turned over to the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. For these reasons Atlanta feels proud to have the audience of Mr. Lovering and would be glad to hear of his success.

Help for the Men on Horseback.

From The Victoria, Tex., Review.
 A London correspondent says the greatest undertaking of the late Baron Hirsch was trying to pay the debts of the prince of Wales. Though the effort failed the \$7,000,000 was a graceful evidence of friendly intentions.

A Friend in Need.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.
 A London correspondent says the greatest undertaking of the late Baron Hirsch was trying to pay the debts of the prince of Wales. Though the effort failed the \$7,000,000 was a graceful evidence of friendly intentions.

Remarkable!

From The LaGrange, Ga., Graphic.
 So Cleveland did awaken out of his ponderous egotism dream long enough to intimate that he would keep a few Americans from being shot in Cuba. This is remarkable.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

On the Banks by Wells's Mill.
 I see the white sands twinkle to fields where wild doves roam;
 And the morning-glories climb the gate and garden walls at home;
 I hear the tinkle, tinkle of the fountain and the rill,
 And I'd like to be a dreamer on the banks by Wells's Mill.

The sunshine used to silver there from Maytime's loveliest sky,
 And sweet the bird songs in the air, and sweet the kilder's cry;
 The winds sang through the swaying vines, and seem to woo me still
 To peaceful dreams by sunny streams—down there by Wells's Mill.

O the brown bees bent the blossoms in that springtime long ago,
 And the daisies gleamed around me like little flakes of snow;
 And there was beside me who made my fond heart thrill
 And the roses leaped to kiss her hand—down there by Wells's Mill.

O brown bees in the blossoms! O roses, red with bloom!
 O lilies of the valley, O violets perfume! Sun, stars, streams, skies, and Love's sweet eyes—how dear your memory still!
 And a dream, a dream, forever of the banks by Wells's Mill.

—Frank L. Stanton.
 The poets are hard at work this summer. Volume after volume of verse is being issued, and some of these verses are as long as a board bill at a seaside resort.

The Hot Flag's Up.

There isn't no doubt about it—
 We must drain the burning cup;
 We're together in the weather:
 For the

Hot Flag's Up!

In snow we'd like to revel—
 On icebergs to sup;
 But the sun is like a furnace,
 And the

Hot Flag's Up!

The boy with torn hat brim and only one suspender is still to be envied in these hot May days; for his breeches are rolled up to the knees, and he's wading contentedly in the cool waters of the village branch.

Picnic Times in Georgia.

We're going down yander to the river bank.

With a hook an' a fishin' line;
 To the little red bus.

With the little brown jug,
 An' we'll like all the folks to jine!

For it's picnic time in Georgia
 An' the weather is fair an' fine,
 With the little red bus,
 An' the little brown jug.

An' we want all the folks to jine!

The death of H. C. Bunner removes a charming personality from the ranks of American literature. He was not a great genius; but he has given us some of the best short stories in the language, and some of his poems will have a permanent place in literature.

Jenny—in White.

When Jenny dresses all in white
 She seems a spirit of delight—
 A fairy from far realms and bright,
 When Jenny dresses all in white!

When Jenny dons dark robes—black!
 She seems a mimic storm of black;
 She's the morning's wrath, the night's gloom,
 So, give us Jenny, all in white!

A half-million dollar fire only makes Atlanta take courage and press on at a faster pace than ever. We'll have a few more store buildings now.

It's so hot now that some of the Georgia candidates prefer to have a walk-over in the race for office.

Put Up or Shut Up.

Editor Constitution!—I notice that the "official organ" in a recent issue in referring to the claim that this county will be carried against the single gold standard, says:

"Fulton county is overwhelmingly for 'sound money' (meaning the gold standard) and will so declare itself on the 6th of June."

Now, if The Journal means what it says, why does it not put up or shut up? Last Saturday The Evening Commercial offered a wage of \$100 to any charitable institution in Atlanta that the primary in this county would not result in favor of the election of a gold standard delegation to the state convention. Does it not strike the public that The Journal should cover this proposition of its evening contemporary before making itself ridiculous by such an assertion as that above indicated? If for any reason The Journal does not care to accept the wage of The Commercial on the ground that it is unwilling to extend this recognition to its competitor, then I am ready to make the same offer, and I will leave a certified check for \$100 with the business office of The Constitution provided The Journal believes sufficiently strong in the truth of its assertion to ask who makes this offer and to accompany the inquiry with a similar certified check for the Grady hospital.

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

INMAN—Mr. Sam M. Inman, the most public-spirited citizen that Atlanta ever had, will leave a few days to take up a permanent residence in New York. Mr. Inman has done more for Atlanta than any other dozen men that that enterprising and progressive city has ever had. He has been identified with her interests. He is like our own Captain D. G. Purse, who, too, would be a great loss if he should ever conclude to leave Savannah. When men like Mr. Inman, who is recognized all over the country as a generous-hearted philanthropist, leave Atlanta, his loss will be felt for years and it will take years to find a man to fill his place.—Savannah Herald.

GRIGGS—Jim Griggs has had a cigar named for him. Like Jim Griggs, the cigar is a Terrell county product. Its position is made by The Paper to those interested in the brand of a sample of it. If Jim Griggs is as much a success as a runner as his tobacco namesake is as a smoke, he is a sure winner.—Richland Paper.

WOODALL—We congratulate Colonel Walter J. Woodall, the talented editor of The Columbus Ledger, upon his appointment as assistant state school commissioner. That he will fill this office creditably goes without saying.—LaGrange Graphic.

Remarkable!
 From The LaGrange, Ga., Graphic.
 So Cleveland did awaken out of his ponderous egotism dream long enough to intimate that he would keep a few Americans from being shot in Cuba. This is remarkable.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TILLMAN.

Joel Chandler Harris Goes to the Speech and Reviews It.

What is the truth about Tillman? I have asked myself the question hundreds of times, and I presume that a great many other people who care more for ideas and principles than they do for politicians have asked themselves the same question. Why? Because, on the one hand, we have heard a lot of newspaper editors, correspondents and reporters denouncing the South Carolinian as a populist and an anarchist, and describing him to be a danger to the republic; while, on the other hand, we have seen the democratic voters of South Carolina standing almost as a unit in his support.

Naturally, therefore, the question arose in my mind, what is the truth about Tillman? If he is not what various newspapers describe him to be, what profit do they find in a monstrous perversion of the truth? But if the newspapers are correct, what is the secret of the man's hold on the people of South Carolina?

Here was a mystery, indeed. I remembered a fact that a great many people seem to have forgotten—that, from the foundation of the republic down to the present hour, there has never arisen a genuine democrat—a man of the people—of any degree of prominence who has not been denounced by the so-called "conservatives" as a communist and an anarchist. In his day and time, Jefferson was an "anarchist" and a "communist," and Andrew Jackson was denounced as "dangerous." Andrew Jackson was "a dirty blackguard," Toombs was an "anarchist." Stephens was a "demagogue." And even poor Mr. Tilden was said to be in favor of "promoting dangerous doctrines."

I remembered these things but they failed to solve the Tillman mystery, for the very newspapers that denounced him as a "blackguard and a buffoon" were loud in their pretensions of democracy. Then came Tillman's promotion to the United States senate, and, at the last opportunity, he made a speech before that body. Practically, the speech was suppressed by many of the newspapers both north and south, east and west. But the Washington correspondents described it as "unparliamentary," "coarse" and "undignified." I made haste to get hold of a copy of the speech, and read it through in the Record from beginning to end. To my utter bewilderment I found not a paragraph, nor a sentence, nor a phrase, nor a word, nor an allusion to public matters that the condition of affairs did not call for and the occasion demand. I found no marks of indignation in it, but from the first word to the last the sentiments expressed on public matters were those of a democrat.

Hundreds of speeches fuller of invective and more "undignified" have been delivered in both houses of congress. But this only deepened the mystery. Perhaps Tillman had delivered a "coarse" and "undignified" speech revised it for publication. Consequently, when Mr. Tillman was announced to make a speech in the tabernacle, I resolved to make one of the audience and see and hear for myself.

What I saw was a trim, vigorous man, full of energy and fire, standing before a vast assemblage of men apparently as much in earnest as he was. Behind him on the platform there was the flutter of fans in feminine hands. Before him stretched a sea of faces, many of them, perhaps the majority, belonging to middle-aged men. In the seats to the right of the platform were gathered an audience of younger men as if through the cohesion of youth had brought them together. A more thoughtful audience I have never seen.

What I heard was a speech as purely and as truly democratic as has ever been delivered in Atlanta, or anywhere else, that I have ever heard. He carries his Jefferson with him," said a man at my side, and this was the fact. Tillman went to the fountain-head of democracy for his doctrine. He quoted from Jefferson's first inaugural. He quoted from Jackson's message vetoing the renewal of the United States bank charter. In no part of his speech did he depart in the slightest particular from democratic principles as democrats understand them. He spoke bluntly when dealing with the conditions we see around us—when dealing with the results of what he pitifully called "republican legislation and democratic administration." But the truth is ever blunt. It sometimes hurts, and ought to hurt. When you begin to soften the natural asperity of truth, you must, in the nature of things, adulterate its essence. But a political truth is never unpalatable to those who are pledged to the people's interests.

I listened in vain to hear some hint of the "coarseness" and "vulgarity" which the newspapers led me to expect. I listened in vain to hear some intimation of "buffoonery." But these were entirely lacking. What I did hear was an earnest and a patriotic appeal to democratic voters to arouse themselves to the crisis that now endangers the country. In a certain picturesque employment of homely metaphors he reminded me of Joe Brown, who was a South Carolinian. In his buoyant vigour of expression he reminded me of Colonel Tom Howard, who was the greatest of our Georgia orators. In force and fire and directness, he reminded me of Toombs. In gesture and courage he was not unlike Henry Grady.

And although these reminiscent comparisons were thrust upon my mind, they took nothing from the vital and glaring individuality of Tillman himself.

As the speech progressed, it was easy to see that Tillman was disappointed. There were moments when he would pause after making an argument or asking a question, and I soon discovered the cause. He had come to Atlanta expecting to be "put to the question," as it were—to be laid out on the rack of interruption and inquiry. He had expected to find at least one-half of his audience composed of gold standard men. At one point he paused and turned to the crowd on the platform behind him, saying:

"I know there must be some goldbugs among you. Where are they? I see long lists of names in a newspaper here."

There was a wild shout of derision at this, and Tillman threw up his hands in mock despair, but his face wore as keen an expression of disappointment as I have ever seen on a speaker's face. Up to that moment his attitude had been one of eager expectation. He had come expecting to face a crowd of goldbugs and had prepared himself for the occasion. He was anxious for the fray. He would pause in the midst of a sentence and listen to what some one in the audience was saying, and if any remark was addressed to him, his answer came quick as a flash. One who was complaining of democratic mal-administration, a populist standing near asked:

"Why didn't you follow us out?"

"Where have you got to that I should have followed you?" cried Tillman, so promptly and vigorously that the man dodged involuntarily.

This gave the speaker a cue, and he rebuke to men who have left the der-

is party was both eloquent and truthful. It was blunt and yet kindly. "You could have had everything you wanted except the treasury and government ownership of railroads," he said, "and these are not democratic." He then went on to show how the treasury plan is simply the national bank scheme applied to farm products, "and two wrongs don't make a right," he declared. His exposition of the railway ownership scheme was faultless. "Before you can own the railroads," he said, "you've got to make them quit owning you. They've got you nearly swallowed now, and they'll have to

CAROLINA'S LEADER

Senator Ben Tillman interviewed on Possible Candidates for Nomination.

LAUGHS AT CARLISLE'S NAME

He Hopes the Eastern Goldbugs Will Be Slightly Defeated.

PAYS NO ATTENTION TO POLITICIANS

Says Hill is a Good Debater and Enjoys a Tilt with Him—His Own Pull at Home.

Senator Ben Tillman left yesterday morning for Columbia. He has been on a tour of the west and southwest recently. He went out as far as Denver and spoke in Kansas, Nebraska, St. Louis and Chicago. At some points he drew large crowds. When he returned from that tour he dropped down into Florida, made two speeches and then jumped over to Texas. He spoke at two or three places in the Lone Star State, addressed one Arkansas audience and jumped back to Florida. He would be in Texas yet had it not been for the approach of the South Carolina state democratic convention, which meets in Columbia today.

Senator Tillman has a strong grip on his state. There is not such another leader in the United States. Three-fourths of the white population of his state believe strongly in him. He explains this very simply: "I have been in public affairs in my state for ten years. I have made three tours of the state, and have spoken in every county at least three times. Nearly every man in South Carolina has seen me. Most of them have heard me, and they have never caught me in a lie. I tell them the truth, and when I make a pledge I do my best to redeem it. I never pay any attention to the politicians. I work direct with the people, of whom I am one. I know by intuition how they feel on public questions. The politicians always trim and try to find out how the people are going before they will declare. I keep the people right and they keep the politicians right. The plain people run South Carolina. They just rise up and take charge of things themselves. They get tired of being treated like a ward who had to be cared for by guardians. They decided to try the guardian business themselves for awhile, and they like the change."

During his stay in Atlanta Senator Tillman had a constant stream of callers at his room. One or two populists called on Senator Tillman yesterday afternoon. To them he said:

"You populists ask me why I didn't go with you, and why I don't go with you now. Where have you fellows got that anybody should go with you? You think you have a moon and that all you've got to do is to reach up and pull it down. Why don't you all come down out of the clouds? If you had remained in the old party you would be able to control it, but when you left the democratic party the element that opposed your demands for relief just about counterbalanced the men who were in sympathy with you and who resolved to make the fight inside the lines. Over in South Carolina we made up our minds not to split but to stay right in the old party and capture it. And we did it. That is why we have not the danger of being run over by the goldbug crowd."

Senator Tillman is not averse to considering the possibility of lightning striking him. "If the pressure keeps up," he said to some callers, "I may be a candidate for a place on the ticket. After I made that speech in the senate last winter I received a deluge of letters—more than I have ever time to read—15,000 to 25,000 letters. They came from all over the country, and as far as I got in reading them all approved what I had said. Populists wrote that they were glad to read what I had expressed. Republicans said they were glad that there was one democrat who dared to tell the truth on his own party. And democrats everywhere wrote that they were with me. In Texas I addressed audiences ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. Out in Colorado the audiences were all republicans and populists. Very few democrats are left out there—they are too disgusted with the national administration. In Nebraska there are mighty few democrats left—almost all republicans and populists. There is a great fire burning in this country on this financial question. The people are not going to be cheated out of an opportunity to vote on it, either. The bankers and the corporations of the old parties are going to try to pick candidates and shape platforms, so that the people will not get a chance to express themselves. But the people will not prevent it. Cleveland, nor Carlisle, nor Morrison, nor Russell, nor any of the rest of these Wall street hedgers, could carry three states in the old party without a democrat on a gold platform. It is doubtful if they could carry a single one. There is just a chance for the democrats in New York because the people are mad at the Ralines liquor law, while the democrats are as good as our dispensary system, over in South Carolina."

Some one asked the senator what he thought of Morrison as a candidate for president.

"Why, he does not know where he stands. The people would not have him."

"And how about Riley?"

"If he had been for silver two years ago, I chances would be bright. But he waited to see how the people were going before he would take an active and plain stand."

"Has Cleveland any prospects of another nomination?"

"Not much, in my opinion."

It was remarked that the goldbug club here

Forty Million Dollars of surplus is behind the guarantees in the new policy of The Equitable Life Assurance Society—and there are a great many guarantees.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PERDUE & EGGLESTON, Managers, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

In Atlanta would have Josiah Patterson to answer him tomorrow night.

"I wish to tell they could drag him in to meet me while I am here. Why don't they get up somebody to debate with me? Hoke or Bullington, or some of their heavy weights?"

"He do you think of Hill as a debater?"

"He is smart fellow, but he has been on both sides of this financial question, like a lot of people do. He was asked to debate with him to define himself the other day, but he never would say where he stood. He is on the gold side, but he declines to take the position. I had his Elmhurst speech on my desk. He was a free silver man then, and I just waited for a chance to read it, but he was shy. However, I haven't had so much fun since 1890. There is anything in this world that I do enjoy as a debate that has some ginger. An opponent like Hill makes it interesting. Most of these little feather weights, though, don't even entertain me."

ON TO RICHMOND.

GEORGIA MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO PARTICIPATE.

The Fifth Regiment Expects To Win the Honors at the State Encampment.

Adjutant General Kell has received a cordial invitation from the committee in charge of the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Richmond, urging him to extend a request to all of the foremost organizations of Georgia and request them to notify the authorities at Richmond how many of their commands will be present.

The people of Richmond have prepared to make the encampment the greatest in the history of reunions since the war and they will entertain all military organizations royally.

Governor Atkinson and his entire military staff will lead the van for Georgia and it is believed that Georgia will send a larger delegation than any other southern state except Virginia.

Military Notes of Interest.

Lieutenant Frank Dunn, of Brunswick, who was one of the foremost organizers of the naval reserve in Georgia, has resigned his position as junior lieutenant of Company A of the Naval Reserve artillery. His resignation was accepted yesterday by Governor Atkinson.

Captain Robert G. Gaillard, of Savannah, the adjutant of the First regiment of infantry, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He has been in the service of the state for sixteen years. The notice that his retirement had been authorized by the governor was forwarded to Savannah.

Captain Michael O'Brien, quartermaster of the First regiment, has been nominated to succeed Captain Gaillard in the position of adjutant. His formal appointment will be made as soon as his examination has been held and the papers approved.

Preparations for the encampment of the Fifth regiment at Griffin this week beginning June 16th are going on rapidly and Colonel Chandler expects to have the best and most complete regiment to participate that has ever been seen in this state. There will be about 100 men in the regiment at this year's encampment.

DESERTED HIS WIFE.

SHERMAN CARR LOCKED UP AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Failed To Provide for His Wife and Children—Will Be Tried Thursday.

Sherman Carr, a young white man, is locked up in a cell at police headquarters on the charge of deserting his wife and children. The arrest was made Monday night, but the warrant was not sworn out before Justice Landrum until yesterday morning.

Carr is a member of the local military, under Captain Ann Baker, and is well known about town. Last winter he was employed at Blair's market, on Grant street, and in the summer he makes a support by doing odd jobs of painting.

He and his wife have not lived very happily during the eight years of their wedded life. Three little boys are the result of the union and present prospects indicate that the unhappy family will not live together in the future.

Ran Away from Home.

Sherman Carr lived at 35 McDaniel street before he deserted his family. He and his wife had always lived happily together until a few years ago, when it is said he began to grow wild and would often stay away from home late at night, and became very dissipated.

The couple have been married eight years, and have only three children. It is claimed that he has not provided for his family as he should and has caused his pretty little wife much suffering and anxiety as to how she should pay the house rent, and secure enough to eat for her babies.

Leaves His Wife Again.

As time advanced Carr seemed to lose all love for his wife and children, and on last Memorial day he left home again.

He went to his home after the parade and told his wife that he was going to return to his military duties. He was whereupon he wrapped up the suit very carefully in his mackintosh overcoat and went away and did not return for several days.

He was last Monday he left again and it was afterwards developed that he took his jewelry and other effects that might be of use to him. Mrs. Carr soon became very uneasy about her husband's disappearance, as the house rent was long past due and she had no money with which to pay it. She instituted a search for a crew, and found in the pocket of Carr's old trousers a card on which was written: "J. S. Carr and Mary Lovejoy," as well as a tintype photograph of the couple.

The wife began a search for her prodigal husband with the determination to bring him to justice. She captured the officers sighted Carr on Peters street last Monday night and carried him to the station where he was held until Thursday morning and he will be prosecuted by his unhappy wife, who is now quartered with her brother, on Highland avenue.

The Husband Talks.

Carr was seen last night in his cell, and greatly deprecates his predicament.

"I never deserted my family," said he, "and have always provided for their support. I am willing to go back home and keep my wife straight in future if my wife will not prosecute me."

DO YOU WANT TO VOTE ON JUNE 6?

What the Voter Must Do to Enjoy His Franchise.

MUST SIGN VOTERS' OATH

Mere Payment of Taxes Does Not Register a Voter.

211 WERE REGISTERED ON YESTERDAY

Only About Two Weeks Remain Before the Books Will Close for the June Primaries.

The registration of voters took a decided spurt yesterday and one of the largest totals of the season was the result of the day's work.

The office of Tax Collector Stewart was swarming all day with voters who desired to qualify for the June primary and the clerks in the office were kept busy taking the names and registering the applicants.

Two hundred and eleven names found their way on the registration lists and this amount is the largest of any day since the books were opened.

The rush is now on and will doubtless continue until the last day in which voters can register. The grand total of registered voters has not yet been footed up, but it is believed that Georgia will send a larger delegation than any other southern state except Virginia.

Hardly more than a hundred have registered on any one day since the books were opened. This indifference regarding the matter Mr. Stewart attributes to a lack of knowledge of the registration laws.

A great many men," says Collector Stewart, "believe they are registered simply because they have paid up all the taxes that are required of those who register. This mistake is keeping many men who always vote, who want to vote and expect to vote from registering."

They seem to understand that paying their taxes does not register them. The law requires that each voter sign the registration oath in my presence, or in the presence of a deputy, before he is registered. It is a matter of but a minute. I keep the registration slips on hand and can fill them out in a half minute. All that the voter has to do is to sign the paper, which certifies that he has paid all taxes up to and including those of 1895. The taxes of 1895 fell due in October and must be paid before the voter can register."

It has not occurred in years that a registration has been so important as this time, for more issues are to be settled at the primary on June 6th and the fall elections of the nation, state and city, for which the present registration qualifies a voter, than were ever before grouped to gather in three elections.

At the primary on June 6th the voter who qualifies by June 1st will be entitled to vote for:

All county officers.

Three members of the legislature.

A senator from the thirty-fifth senatorial district.

Dlegates to the state convention at Macon, June 24th.

Candidate for the United States senate.

The present registration also qualifies the voters for participation in the elections for president, for governor and all statehouse officers and for the election of all officers of which occur this fall. Never before has a single registration covered so many elections and all important ones.

Hardly half as many white voters—only white voters are allowed to vote in the election on June 6th—as Fulton county is entitled to have registered to vote so far. They know that there should be fully 15,000 white voters qualified for the June primary. Up to date only about 8,000 have complied with the registration law. If you want to vote, lose no time in registering.

BIG THIEF CAUGHT.

WILLIAM WELCH, WANTED IN TUSCALOOSA, ARRESTED.

Appears To Have Committed Offenses in Two Cities—Says He Is Innocent.

William Welch, a young white man, is confined in a cell at police headquarters on the charge of grand larceny. He was brought in from the stockade yesterday morning, where he has been confined on a sixty days' sentence for fighting and resisting an officer. Yesterday he was wanted at two places in Alabama, where he is accused of having committed offenses. A letter came from the sheriff at Tuscaloosa, Ala., several days ago, to Chief Slaughter, of the detective department, notifying him that Welch was in Atlanta and that he was wanted for grand larceny in the Alabama city.

The prisoner is also wanted in Seal, Ala., where he is accused of having committed a serious offense. The authorities there were notified by Chief Connolly last night of the prisoner's incarceration, and it is supposed that they will send a man for him today.

Welch was seen last night, and while he acknowledges having been in Tuscaloosa several months ago, yet he insists that he is entirely innocent of any such charge.

A PATRIARCH DEAD.

Mr. George Stewart, Aged Ninety-One, Rests in His Labors.

Mr. George Stewart, one of Atlanta's oldest patriarchs, died yesterday at the residence of his son, Mr. G. B. Stewart, in West End.

Mr. Stewart was ninety-one years old and had been a resident of this city for forty-three years.

He was a contractor, and did his first work with the Georgia railroad when its tracks were only eleven miles out of Augusta. He headed this way.

He came here in 1853 and contracted the work for filling in around the round-house of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

He also did such work for the Central railroad in Georgia.

In 1862 Mr. Stewart was elected lieutenant of police of this city and served in that capacity during the last three years of the war.

In 1865 he was elected superintendent of streets and had the enormous duty of clearing up the debris after General Sherman had passed through, leaving his path strewn with the wreck of a burned city.

He remained in the position of superintendent of streets for a number of years.

The remains of Mr. Stewart will be interred at Oakland cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WILL SELECT A PLAN. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND ARCHITECTS TO CONFER.

The New Structure To Be of Stone and Steel and Will Be Substantial and Elegant.

The public buildings committee of the board of county commissioners will hold a meeting during the present week, at which time the plans for the new jail will be discussed and examined.

At the last session of the board the entire matter of selecting a suitable plan was referred to this committee with instructions to act upon the question and report back to the board at the meeting to be held in June.

Five plans were placed with the commissioners, and out of this number there will be little trouble in selecting something which is suitable for the new structure.

The architects who entered the competition will doubtless remain in the city until the committee meets, as they will desire to more fully explain their plans.

"What we desire," said Commissioner Forrest at the meeting, "is a modern prison, in which the criminals of the county can be placed with perfect safety, yet with absolute comfort. We want a modern prison, a prison in which the sunlight can penetrate every cell, and in which the prisoner can breathe the pure air."

Twelve months ago the county needed twenty years ago will not fill the requirements of the present. Neither are we able to judge the future by the present. We must take into consideration the fact that the population is annually increasing in population and importance, and as we grow in the number of inhabitants, the number of our criminals increases.

"We will go at the building of the new jail with deliberation and have every reason to believe that we will be able to erect a prison that will meet all the requirements of the county in the future."

What Will the Prison Cost?

Until bids are advertised for and received the exact cost of the new jail will not be known, but it ranges from the estimates made by the architects from \$225,000 up to \$350,000.

These figures may be considerably lowered, owing to the material to be used in the construction of the walls. The cell work and corridors are to be of steel, but all the walls will be of stone.

It is in the price of the stone that the figures will vary, as granite is higher than limestone.

The building will not in the least resemble the old county jail. It will be a modern building, built upon modern architectural lines and will have an elegant and substantial appearance.

Work May Soon Be Started.

It is possible that the new jail will be ready for occupancy within the next twelve months.

Whether the building will be completed by the time it is another question, however, for the commissioners have the right to reject all of the plans, and if none of the ones now in selection is selected, they would be warranted in advertising for others.

Should the public buildings committee decide favorably upon one of the plans now before them, the architect will be notified, and the meeting of the board in June. It would require sixty days to advertise for bids, and the first of August of the contract could be let and work could begin at once.

The lot is now in the possession of the county, the deeds have all been signed and the foundation will be started as soon as the contract is let.

At any rate it will not be many months before the new jail will be ready for occupancy and the present unbecoming structure will be torn away.

Approves the Suggestion.

Editor Constitution—Cap Joyner's remarks, as reported in this morning's Constitution, have been of great interest.

They are as candid and manly as the chief himself is in every throbbing of his brave heart. He has always been candid as to the amount of the needs of his department, and candid with the property owners and insurance men, as to the danger of fire getting away with him."

It was no fault of his that the double water main was so long delayed, nor is he to be blamed that more fire companies have not been added to his department.

But leaving the past behind, let us take warning from his candid admission of insufficiency of men and machines, and give moral support to city authorities to make immediately all necessary improvements.

In considering this matter, I emphasize as a cardinal principle to guide in every department of Atlanta's government, that provision for any and all of its needs should be far in excess of the most liberal estimate of its population at the time.

It is doubt correctly estimated that our population is over 100,000 now. According to this principle, we should build our sewerage, fire department, water mains and canal, and so on, for double that population. This plan would not only give present safety, but would actually invite population and induce a large increase in the best class of buildings, manufactories, etc. If in twenty-five years Atlanta reached practically nothing of the population of 100,000, she should in ten to twenty years double that population, and increase the value of her real and personal properties far beyond any percentage she could realize.

The mere announcement of the statement will carry conviction to every man capable of understanding the simple rule of three, or of appreciating the grand prospect of future improvement now giving promise to the entire south, and especially to Georgia.

With this as a rule, Cap Joyner should have immediately put the fact-classes agencies duly equipped for his department; next year five more and so on each year till we get in advance of the existing demands, and then continue to act with the view of keeping in advance. "Money saved is money made."

There cannot be a fire, however protected by the best of fire departments, without calamity, and hence protection is of more value than quadruple its cost, and therefore is a public duty which the property owners and business men and working men should require at the hands of public officials. In my judgment the latter need only to be sustained by a wise, prudent public sentiment, and be protected from those penny wise ones, who are always harping for an economy which runs into loss and which stifles every higher and more reasonable advancement.

JOHN C. WHITNER.

A Car Breaker Caught.

Dock Williams, a young negro, is locked up at police headquarters on the charge of burglary. He was caught by officers Lytle and Hanks late in the night on the Georgia railroad. He was tried only last week for the same offense in the northern yards, but was released on account of there not being sufficient evidence to convict.

Ran Away from Home.

Ernest Hughes, the fourteen-year-old son of Joseph W. Hughes, who lives at 34 Savannah street, ran away from his home yesterday afternoon and had not been found since. His father is a well-known lawyer, and the first time he has attempted to leave home, and no reason is ascribed for his action.

INSURANCE MEN.

Preparing to Forward Claims to Their Home Offices.

BIG FIRE'S HEAVY DAMAGE

Atlanta Will Be Improved as a Result. Revised Estimate of Losses and Insurance.

Yesterday was a busy day for the insurance men of Atlanta who were interested in the property destroyed by the great fire of Sunday night.

A meeting of all agents who had issued policies on the Markham house was held in the Equitable building yesterday afternoon and preparations were made to forward the claims of the property owners, together with the schedules of all the furniture and other articles destroyed by the flames, to the home offices of the insurance companies.

The Markham house building alone, with its furnishings which were destroyed, was valued at about \$75,000 and with

THIS CAUSED A \$200,000 LOSS.

The insurance amounting to \$50,000 the loss only amounts to \$25,000.

The company that owns the lot on which the Markham stood are determined to erect in its place one of the handsomest structures in the south and it will not be many months before the spot of wreck and devastation will be covered by a building that will be an ornament that all Atlantians will be proud of.

No block in the center of the city contained so many miserable buildings which should have been torn down long ago to give place to new and modern business houses. No block was a better aim for the ravages of the flames, and many were heard to express their pleasure yesterday in the fact that so many shanties had been destroyed.

These buildings would probably have stood there for years if they had not been burned, but they will certainly be replaced very promptly now by fine structures which will make the block one of the finest in the city.

Clearing Away the Wreck.

The health officials had cleared up the debris as completely that there was but little of the disagreeable odors around the scene to remind passers-by of the horrible sufferings of the poor horses that were roasted alive.

Lime and other disinfectants have been spread upon the ground where the stable was located. By this morning everything will probably be all right.

In a few days the work of clearing away the pipes and loose stones will probably be begun and the empty block put in readiness for the builder.

In the confusion occasioned by the necessity of setting up new buildings, it is a very difficult matter to obtain an accurate list of the insurance and an accurate estimate of the property losses.

The following table gives a list of the losses and insurance so far as the latest obtainable information allows, but it is still fallible and liable to error.

A Revised Table of Losses.

Loss	Insurance
Markham House.....	\$75,000 \$50,000
N. C. Spencer.....	15,000 5,000
Washington Hotel.....	10,000 7,000
Fannie Price.....	15,000 10,000
Perry Chisholm.....	10,000 10,000
Belle Burton.....	10,000 10,000
J. Boyd.....	10,000 2,500
Annie Price.....	10,000 3,000
C. H. Swift.....	6,000 None
H. M. Patterson.....	4,800 4,800
Byrd Lewis.....	5,000 1,500
Atlanta Plumbing Company.....	1,500 2,000
Milam & Patterson.....	5,000*
Palace Stables.....	1,500 5,000
J. Sinkovics.....	1,500*
Willie Gault.....	1,000*

The Proper Thing

In Wedding Silver, in the first place, is to see that it is of GORHAM make. Their Trade-mark,

settles everything else that is important—artistic design, perfect workmanship, correct taste, and Sterling quality—leaving nothing to worry about, nothing to be desired.

The Lion, The Anchor, and The Letter G,

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW AGENT FOR FAIRCHILD'S Celebrated Fountain Pens.

New supply just received. Call and see them.

"Just as Good"

Does not refer to MOORE'S SHOES.

Better quality for less money is more appropriate Find them at— 30 Whitehall Street.

HIS BANEFUL PASSION.

A Great Statesman Punished for His Contempt of Never-Changing Natural Laws.

"I never saw a man with such a passion for work and such a contempt for health," said a French artist, one of the busiest statesmen in Europe.

In a few days the cable brought news that nature had punished this minister for violating her laws. He was reported to be suffering from a heavy cold, "aggravated," the message said, "by prolonged and excessive labor, and insufficient sleep."

The statesman was said to be weak, nervous and peevish, and to complain of pains in the head and in the muscles. What his doctors did for him the dispatch doesn't tell. What an ambitious American does in similar circumstances is no secret. Knowing that the first demand of the body is for a stimulant, he takes the best obtainable—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, the ingredients is perfectly clear in the public mind. That is why Duffy's Pure Malt is welcome in families.

Prejudice against the use of a good stimulant has been dispelled by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is the highest standing have cordially recommended and which the doctor between a purely pure whiskey and articles made of fuel oil and

THE ATLANTAS WON

Knowles' Men Found the Pelicans for a Game.

IT WAS A HEART DISEASE

Mobile Don't Like Lally's Umpiring at All—Columbus Gets a New Manager.

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	P. Ct.
Montgomery	27	17	10	.630
New Orleans	26	17	9	.654
Atlanta	26	16	10	.615
Mobile	26	12	14	.462
Birmingham	27	9	18	.333
Columbus	26	7	19	.269

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	P. Ct.
Cincinnati	26	17	9	.654
Cleveland	26	16	10	.615
Boston	26	15	11	.577
Pittsburgh	26	14	12	.538
Baltimore	26	13	13	.500
Philadelphia	26	12	14	.462
Chicago	26	11	15	.423
Washington	26	10	16	.385
Brooklyn	26	9	17	.346
St. Louis	26	8	18	.308
New York	26	7	19	.269
Louisville	26	6	20	.231

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Atlanta turned the tables on the Pelicans yesterday and walked away with a teninning game.

It was a hard, fierce fight, however, from the start to finish. Three times Atlanta won the game, but it was not until the last that Knowles could claim a clear title. In the first inning the Atlanta picked off two runs, but New Orleans did as well the third, and Atlanta's title was in jeopardy.

Again in the sixth inning Knowles added, and once more laid claim to the game. In the tenth inning he did well, and when the winning run was made, the game was over.

Vorton's work appears to have been excellent, and his support good, notwithstanding the six errors charged to the Atlanta team. Van Dyke had his eye on the field kept by Koy and Powell busy in the field chasing the pig skin. With Calhoun it was an off day, both in the field and at the bat.

Phillips' conduct should call for prompt and severe action by Manager Knowles. At this distance the cause could not be seen, but the wires say that he refused to put on a uniform and go into the game. His insubordination figured in the game and may have lost it, as it was found necessary to put Cross at short.

Pitchers, usually, are not good shortstops, and Cross's work was excellent. He was found necessary to put Cross at short.

Columbus has secured Cushman, late of Mobile, to manage that team.

The race in the National League is growing interesting. By the victory yesterday Cincinnati went into first place, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Boston and Pittsburgh are closely bunched, and the probabilities are that there will be general shaking up within the next few days.

TEN INNINGS.

Atlanta Won the Second Game of the Series.

New Orleans, La., May 19.—(Special.)—The crowd at Sportsman's park today was rather small, owing to the loose game the visitors put up the day previous, but Knowles' men, laboring under great disadvantage, went in to win today and win they did, after a long and hard struggle of ten innings.

The feature of the game was a running, hand catch by Vandyke in the fourth inning.

Phillips, who had been playing a ragged game at short, refused to put on a uniform and Knowles was obliged to put in a pitcher to fill the position, which crippled the team very much.

The outfield was also shifted around, Vandyke going to left and Miller to center. Norton's support was rather poor at times when errors cost several runs, but he overcame his hits and pitched a winning game, keeping his hits well scattered.

Keefe was in no condition to umpire and he managed to make several bad decisions on first favoring the home team. The story of the game was that Vandyke hit to left field and Callahan put him on second with a sacrifice. Norton hit to right field and went to second base on the throw. He was then hit in the right, scoring both Norton and Vandyke.

New Orleans tied the score in the third inning, after two men were out. Powell got a base on error, stole second and was scored on by Huston's hit, he going to second on Wagner's fumble. Knox hit for two bases and Huston scored, making the game a tie.

Atlanta went at it again in the sixth, when Fields got a two-base hit, Cross hit for two bases and Fields scored. McDade got base on balls and Cross scored on Dowie's muff.

New Orleans made two in the sixth, after two men were out. A ground ball got away from Callahan and two runs crossed the rubber.

wrangling that has taken place on the new diamond and the spectators were disgusted with him and sighed to have Keefe back.

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Philadelphia	26	12	14	.462
Chicago	26	11	15	.423
Washington	26	10	16	.385
Brooklyn	26	9	17	.346
St. Louis	26	8	18	.308
New York	26	7	19	.269
Louisville	26	6	20	.231

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	P. Ct.
Cincinnati	26	17	9	.654
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Batteries—Hughey and Sugden, Kennedy and Burrell.

No Game in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 19.—Today's game with Washington postponed—wet grounds.

Wet Grounds in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 19.—Boston-St. Louis

WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass,
Solid Silver and
Eancy Goods.



We send goods on selection.
Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding
Invitations and Visiting
Cards.

SEND FOR OUR SAMPLES

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
47 Whitehall St. S.W.

money
silver
gold

any sort—except counterfeit—will ex-
change good whiskey for good money—that's
fair—good whiskey promotes health—
hundreds of barrels of health in our
whiskey—won't you have some?—nothing im-
pure here—we fight adulterated stuff—the
other fellows imitate our brands—you know
why!

bluthenthal "O. & B."
& bickart

marietta and foryth streets.
helio! no. 27.
imperial cocktails—the best.

OPIMUM and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
H. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

Hermitage Heights
PASTURAGE!

NEAR GRANT PARK. 200 ACRES.
Fine grasses and spring water in each pas-
ture. Jersey males. Careful attention given
to all stock and rates reasonable.

F. W. BENTEN, JR.
39 Pavilion Street, City.
may 5-1m

FLY SCREENS

MANUFACTURED BY
WILLINGHAM & CO.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,
Stair Work, Every Class of
Hard Wood, Yellow and
White Pine Finish
Mantels.

In fact, we manufacture every article
that appertains to the
Building of a House.
We have the Best Equipped Fac-
tory in the South, with New and
IMPROVED MACHINERY.
Send us your bills for estimate be-
fore placing your order.

WILLINGHAM & CO.
Telephone 389, Office No. 1 North Forsyth
Street, Factory 64 to 84 Elliott St.

**BRING YOUR
TO MY
STORE
AND
HAVE
IT
RE-
PAIRED.**

**BY SKILLED
WORKMEN.
REASONABLE
PRICES.
ALL WORK
GUAR-
ANTEED.**

**CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW,
JEWELER - WHITEHALL - ALABAMA ST.**

Philadelphia Dental
PARLORS,
36 Whitehall St.

"The largest and most magnificent equip-
ped dental office in the country. All work
first-class and fully warranted."
Teeth Extracted Positively Without Pain
by the use of vitalized air made fresh at
the office every day.
Teeth extracted painlessly 50 cents.
A. McKECHNIE, D. D. S., L. D. S.,
april 17

PROGRAMME.
Lakewood Park.

Wednesday night, prize dance, new and
novel.
Thursday night, illumination of grounds
and grand promenade with music.
Friday night, grand ball and boat races.
Saturday, picnics, outing parties.
Splendid baseball ground.
Saturday night, music, dancing, ten
pins, etc.

FRED. G. PAINTER,
(From London)
Fresco Painter,
Georgia Paint and Glass Depot,
Phone 1046.

TURNED TO HATE.

Mrs. Evans Says Her Husband Attempted
to Kill Her.

SHE WAS GRANTED A DIVORCE

Mrs. Irby Charged Her Husband with
Deserting Her and She Got a Total
Divorce Yesterday.

After a wedded life of more than twenty
years, Mrs. N. E. Evans appeared in the
court yesterday to testify to the cruel
treatment she has received at the hands
of her husband, who is now a fugitive
from justice.

The story told by the injured wife
was replete with pathos and the jury
rendered a first verdict, granting
her a total divorce without leaving the
court. Mrs. Evans was married on
July 20, 1871, to a man named Levi
Evans, who was at that time well thought
of.

The first few years of wedded life were
pleasant and the couple were happy in
each other's love. Though not luxuriously
furnished, their humble cottage was home,
and the storm cloud passed them by for
years. Three bright little children blessed
the hearthstone and all went well and
happily.

But the years passed swiftly. Strong
drink mastered the husband and father
and the light of the little cottage went out.
Evans began to drink heavily and would
return at night and abuse and mistreat
his wife. Mrs. Evans says she pleaded with
him to leave the wine cup untouched, but
her words were not heeded.

Finally his conduct became unbearable,
she says, and she determined to leave him.
While he was absent from the house she
removed her children and effects and was
packing her trunk when he returned. She
said he was wild with anger and thor-
oughly frightened her by his conduct.

Suddenly he pulled a revolver, and tak-
ing deliberate aim, fired a ball through
her bosom, she asserts.

The neighbors rushed in and rescued her,
but her husband was carried away by
the crowds. Lynching was threatened at
the time, but he was placed in jail and
finally sentenced to five years in the peni-
tentiary, from which place he escaped a
few months afterwards and has since been
at liberty.

Mrs. Evans was badly wounded and for a
time her life was despaired of, but she
finally recovered. The second verdict will
be taken at the next term of the court and
the marriage vows will then be declared
void by the law.

Says His Vows Were Soon Broken.

Mrs. Julia Irby, the wife of George H.
Irby and the mother of five children, was
given a total divorce in the superior court
yesterday on the grounds that her husband
had failed to support her and that he was
not loyal to his marriage vows.

The case has been pending in the courts
for several months, as it was filed early
last year.

The petition stated that the marriage
was a happy one for many months, but
after the birth of the first child, the
vows were said, her husband sent her
and her family to the home of her father
and that he was won by the infatuation
of other women.

Mrs. Irby says he has contributed only a
small amount toward the support of her
family and that she has been neglected.
Her husband enjoyed a place during that
he was not faithful, saying that he had
lost his business and was not able to sup-
port her as he desired.

News of the Courts.

The first division of the city court was in
session yesterday and demurrers and
amendments were heard before Judge Har-
rard. A few judgments were taken in
suits on accounts.

The criminal superior court will convene
next Monday morning and a number of
cases are on the calendar. The grand jury
meets Friday and will prepare other
cases recently made.

TO FIND A PASTOR.

First Baptist Church Committee Meets
Tomorrow.

The committee of fifty appointed by the
members of the First Baptist church to
select a new pastor will meet Friday night at
the church.

This is the third meeting of the commit-
tee and as yet no pastor has been selected.
The committee is composed of some of
the ablest members of the church and
they are going about selecting a pastor in
the most deliberate way. When a pastor is
finally selected there is no doubt that he
will be the best obtainable.

It is not at all likely that the committee
will select a pastor next Friday night. They
discuss the matter and have heard of some
of the ablest members of the church and
the ideas of every member will be heard.

When the committee agree that a certain
minister will be the best man for the place
they will call for a conference meeting by
the church. The board of deacons. At the
conference it will either be decided to take
the man recommended or it will be recom-
mended to hear him preach. Whatever steps
are taken the man selected will be cor-
responding and asked to come to the place.
If he accepts, then without further
delay the First Baptist church will have a
pastor.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For the appetite—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Leo Wheat's Recital.
The excursion and concert Friday
night at Cox's college by the southern
planet and organist Mr. Leo Wheat, for
the benefit of the Battle Abbey Associa-
tion is arousing much interest, and many
of the leading people are going out on the
excursion train to hear the marvelous
music of this gifted son of the south.
This will undoubtedly be one of the rarest
treats of the season.

Free! Free! Free!
Lobster salad served free this week with
Royal Salad Dressing. "How to Make
Salad" free. ROGERS, 106 Whitehall.

Removal.
By order of Hon. W. L. Calhoun, ordi-
nary Fulton county, Georgia, I will move
the place of holding the Notary Public and
Ex-Officio Justice Peace court, 1029 dis-
trict, G. M. from 23 1/2 East Hunter street
to 33 1/2 South Pryor street. On and after
June 1, 1896, 53 1/2 South Pryor street will be
the courthouse of said Notary Public and
Ex-Officio J. J. G. BLOODWORTH,
N. P. and Ex-off. J. P.

Alaska Gold Mines.
The valley of the Yukon river, Alaska, is
the richest gold producing country the
world has ever known. For full particu-
lars, rates of fare, and addresses of
agents, general agent Union Pacific
railway, St. Louis, Mo. apr 15-20 e o d

MUNYON'S
KIDNEY
CURE

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pain in the
back, joints or groins from kidney disease,
purify and sloughy face, dropsy of the feet
and limbs, frequent desire to pass water,
scanty urine, dark-colored and turbid
urine, sediment in the urine, gravel in the
bladder and too great a flow of urine.
Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively
cures all forms of indigestion and stomach
troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails
to relieve in one to three hours, and cures
in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers
to weak men. Price 50c.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon,
126 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., an-
swered with free medical advice for any
disease.

DOCTOR YOURSELF.
A Separate Cure for Each Disease. At
All Drugists, 25c a Bottle.

TEMPLE MAY GO UP.

MASSONS MAY DECIDE TONIGHT TO
ERECT ONE.

Stockholders of the Company Will
Meet This Evening To Con-
sider Plans.

The stockholders of the Atlanta Masonic
Temple Company meet tonight at the city
hall at 8 o'clock and will in all probability
decide to erect a ten-story stone building
at the corner of Pryor street and Auburn
avenue.

For some time the company has been
thinking of erecting a building and tonight
the matter will be definitely decided.
Plans have already been drawn for the
building and they will be presented to the
stockholders tonight. The building will be
ten stories high, fire-proof and steel
and will cost \$200,000 if built by the plans.
When completed the building, if built as
expected, will be one of the handsomest in
the city and will tower many feet above
those surrounding it.

The company has enough money to pur-
chase the lot on which to place the build-
ing and the obtaining of the deeds is only
a matter of time. The site of the build-
ing is one of the prettiest and most ad-
vantageous in the city.

The plans already drawn off may not
be used and others for a building of larger
dimensions but not so high will be sub-
stituted. Some kind of a building will
certainly be erected and it is most likely
that it will be a ten-story, fire-proof
building.

FIFTY-THIRD COMMENCEMENT.

Southern Female College, College Park,
Georgia.



Programme of Exercises.

Alumnae exercises—Saturday afternoon,
May 24, at 2:15 o'clock, at College Park.
Baccalaureate sermon—Sunday morning,
May 25th at 10 o'clock, in the First Baptist
church, Atlanta, Ga., by Rev. J. L.
Lawson, Tusculosa, Ala.

Senior class exercises—Monday afternoon,
May 26th at 3 o'clock, at College Park.
Annual concert—Monday evening, May
26th at 8:30 o'clock, in Grand opera house,
Atlanta, Ga.; admission 50 cents; delivery
of diplomas and prizes by Rev. J. L.
Lawson, Tusculosa, Ala.

All railroads in Georgia belonging to the
Southern Passenger Association offer a
special rate of one and one-half cents with
certificates, from May 22 to 26th. Per-
sons living off these lines may have regular
tickets to the nearest point, procuring cer-
tificates at both places for the return trip.
The Grand opera house will entitle the
bearer to free admission to the concert.
After the entertainment certificates will be
signed.

Visitors are invited to attend the com-
mencement exercises.
C. C. COX, President.

Southern Female College, LaGrange,
Georgia.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.
Friday, May 24—10 a. m.—Baccalaureate
sermon by J. E. Turpin, D. D.
8 p. m.—Missionary address.
Monday, May 25—9 a. m. to 12 m.—Art ex-
hibition.
8 p. m.—Election and vocal music.
Tuesday, May 26—9 a. m.—Laying of corner
stone by Grand Master J. P. Shannon.
11 a. m.—Address by Judge J. W. Aiken.
3 p. m.—Anniversary reunion; address by O.
G. Cox.

Wednesday, May 27—10 a. m.—Essays by
members of senior class. Annual address by
Hon. John T. Boileau. Conferring de-
grees.

The railroads offer the usual reduction in
rates.

Your are cordially invited.
G. A. NUNNALLY, President.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE
SUMMER?

Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.,
the Palace Hotel of the South.

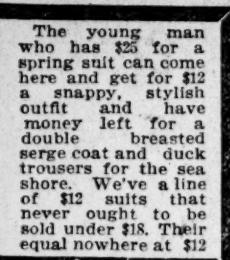
Offers inducements superior to any other
resort in the south. Here the atmosphere
is always cool and clear. The nights are
perfect. There are no mosquitoes and ma-
laria is absolutely unknown. The scenery
is the finest in the world, so pronounced
by the historian Bancroft, the great trav-
eler Stanley and a host of others. Lookout
Inn is a beautiful place of architecture,
built of the famous old red sand stone and
wood, finished in the interior throughout
in quarters of the best known artists of the country
at enormous expense. The water used on
the tables is from the celebrated Leona
Spring, the purest in the world. This his-
toric resort promises to be highly enjoy-
able this season. Write for circulars and
terms to S. M. Gibson, manager. Special
rates for May and June.

Foot's Trunk Factory.

Selling Steamer Trunks and all others;
also suitcases and telescopes at greatly re-
duced prices. Call before buying. Repairing
a specialty. Telephone 229, 17 East Ala-
bama street.

PERSONAL.
C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades,
furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta
street. Send for samples.

Dr. Wilson, dentist, the Grand.



The young man
who has \$25 for a
spring suit can come
here and get for \$12
a snappy, stylish
outfit and have
money left for a
double-breasted
serge coat and duck
trousers for the sea
shore. We've a line
of \$12 suits that
never ought to be
sold under \$15. Their
equal nowhere at \$12

When it comes to getting the full money's
worth for every dollar, woman demonstrates
her infinite superiority. Most men would be better clothed for less
money if mothers and wives were consulted. Most women are
enthusiastic over EADS-NEEL CO.'S CLOTHING. They can
properly appreciate the painstaking care so apparent in every gar-
ment. Fine, even stitching; good, honest cloth; perfect style; per-
fect fit; reasonable prices—all these things appeal to an intelligent
woman's sense of economy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATOR.
I hereby announce myself a candidate
for state senator from the thirty-fifth sen-
atorial district, subject to the democratic
primary to be held on June 6th.
J. A. MORROW.

FOR SHERIFF.
Editor Constitution—I hereby announce
my name as a candidate for sheriff of
Fulton county, subject to the action of the
democratic primary to be held June 6,
1896. Names of the following gentle-
men on my ticket as my deputies: Walter
C. Dean, J. J. Jordan, George Shelverton.
If I deem it necessary, may add one or two
more, as I am in the race to win.
C. W. MANGUM.

John W. Neils, deputies, J. Shrop-
shire, L. P. Thomas, Josh Tye, Eugene
Hardeman, Clark Tolbert, N. A. Chastain,
G. J. Paine, C. G. Tamm, C. C. Maddox.
Subject to primary June 6th.

Subject to the action of the democratic
primary to be held June 6, 1896, for sheriff,
deputies, A. W. Hill, M. N.
Blount, W. D. Greene, R. A. Donahoe,
H. F. Austin, Dick Clarke.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate
for the legislature from Fulton county,
subject to the action of the democratic
primary, to be held on June 6, 1896.
JOHN M. SLATON.

I announce myself a candidate for mem-
ber of the house of representatives from
Fulton county in the next general assem-
bly, subject to the action of the democratic
primary, to be held on June 6, 1896.
T. B. FELDER, JR.

I am a candidate for representative from
Fulton county in the next general assem-
bly, subject to the action of the primary
to be held June 6, 1896.
CLARENCE KNOWLES.

I am a candidate to represent Fulton
county in the next general assembly, sub-
ject to the action of the primary to be
held June 6, 1896.
W. H. PATTERSON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I respectfully announce myself a candi-
date for the office of commissioner of roads
and revenues of Fulton county, subject to
the action of the voters of the county on
June 6, 1896.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

I respectfully announce myself as a
candidate for the office of county commissioner
of Fulton county, subject to the action of
the primary June 6th.
E. B. ROSSER.

I hereby respectfully announce to the
voters of Fulton county that I am a candi-
date for commissioner of roads and re-
venue of the county, subject to the action
of the primary on June 6, 1896.
H. E. W. PALMER.

I announce myself a candidate for the
office of tax collector of Fulton county,
subject to the primary election on June
6th day of June.
A. S. STEWART.

FOR CORONER.
I most respectfully announce myself a
candidate for the office of coroner of
Fulton county, subject to the primary
June 6th.
ANOS SAKKAS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate
for the office of coroner of Fulton county,
and ask the support of my friends, and
pledge myself to work for the county
interest.
J. M. REEVES.

I hereby announce myself as candidate
for coroner of Fulton county, subject to
the primary election to be held June 6, 1896,
and I solicit the support of my friends.
Mr. M. T. Hellen, the present coroner, will
not be a candidate for re-election, but will
give me his earnest support.
W. H. BETTIE.

FOR TAX RECEIVER.
I most respectfully announce myself as a
candidate for receiver of Fulton county,
subject to the action of the primary June 6th.
Mr. Zach Satchler will be with me in
the office.
HENRY L. HARRISON.

FOR ORDINARY.
I hereby announce that I am a candidate
for the office of ordinary of Fulton county,
subject to the primary election to be held
June 6, 1896. If elected, I promise a fair,
bold and efficient discharge of the du-
ties of the office.
WM. H. HULSEY.

I respectfully announce to the voters of
Fulton county that I am a candidate for
re-election to the position of ordinary,
subject to the primary election of June 6.
My record before you; if again honored I
shall bring all full and satisfactory discharge of
the duties of this important office.
J. M. CALHOUN.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I am a candidate for county treasurer,
subject to the primary June 6th, and will
be exceedingly grateful for the support of
the citizens of Fulton county, and will
execute the duties of the office faithfully
and promptly.
MARK W. JOHNSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate
for county treasurer, subject to the primary
election, June 6th. I promise a thorough
business-like administration of the office.
FRANK N. MALONE.

The friends of Mr. John H. James an-
nounce him as a candidate for treasurer
of Fulton county, subject to the action
of the democratic primary June 6th.

Mrs. M. E. Webb vs. H. H. Webb, No.
228, spring term, 1896, Fulton superior court.
To H. H. Webb, Greeting—By order of the
court, I hereby notify you that on the 26th
day of November, 1895, Mrs. M. E. Webb
filed suit against you for a divorce, re-
turnable to the spring term, 1896, of said
court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at
said court, to be held on the first Monday in
September, 1896, to answer plaintiff's com-
plaint. In default thereof the court will
proceed as to justice shall appear.

Witness, the honorable J. H. Lumpkin,
Judge of said court, this 8th day of
April, 1896.
G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
may 2-5-june 2-30th.

FOR RENT CHEAP
Two Store Houses, 30x180, 65 S.
Broad, Extending Through to
62 S. Forsyth Street.

Can be used for office or separately for
wholesale or retail business; eleven rooms
on second floor above these stores; third
and fourth floors will be finished, manu-
facturing or boarding house. Centrally lo-
cated. Terms reasonable.

Desirable residence lots in West End
and College Park. Call or apply for plans
with full description, 65 South Broad
street, Atlanta.
W. L. STANTON.

TESTIFY to the merits of our Cloth-
ing. We have the kind to suit
every size, every shape, every
purse.

Suits, Straw Hats, Negligee Attire
of every description for the hot
weather.

THE RELIABLE KIND ONLY!

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATOR.
I hereby announce myself a candidate
for state senator from the thirty-fifth sen-
atorial district, subject to the democratic
primary to be held on June 6th.
J. A. MORROW.

FOR SHERIFF.
Editor Constitution—I hereby announce
my name as a candidate for sheriff of
Fulton county, subject to the action of the
democratic primary to be held June 6,
1896. Names of the following gentle-
men on my ticket as my deputies: Walter
C. Dean, J. J. Jordan, George Shelverton.
If I deem it necessary, may add one or two
more, as I am in the race to win.
C. W. MANGUM.

John W. Neils, deputies, J. Shrop-
shire, L. P. Thomas, Josh Tye, Eugene
Hardeman, Clark Tolbert, N. A. Chastain,
G. J. Paine, C. G. Tamm, C. C. Maddox.
Subject to primary June 6th.

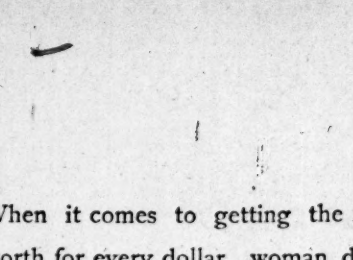
Subject to the action of the democratic
primary to be held June 6, 1896, for sheriff,
deputies, A. W. Hill, M. N.
Blount, W. D. Greene, R. A. Donahoe,
H. F. Austin, Dick Clarke.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate
for the legislature from Fulton county,
subject to the action of the democratic
primary, to be held on June 6, 1896.
JOHN M. SLATON.

I announce myself a candidate for mem-
ber of the house of representatives from
Fulton county in the next general assem-
bly, subject to the action of the democratic
primary, to be held on June 6, 1896.
T. B. FELDER, JR.

I am a candidate for representative from
Fulton county in the next general assem-
bly, subject to the action of the primary
to be held June 6, 1896.
CLARENCE KNOWLES.

I am a candidate to represent Fulton
county in the next general assembly, sub-
ject to the action of the primary to be
held June 6, 1896.
W. H. PATTERSON.



The young man
who has \$25 for a
spring suit can come
here and get for \$12
a snappy, stylish
outfit and have
money left for a
double-breasted
serge coat and duck
trousers for the sea
shore. We've a line
of \$12 suits that
never ought to be
sold under \$15. Their
equal nowhere at \$12

When it comes to getting the full money's
worth for every dollar, woman demonstrates
her infinite superiority. Most men would be better clothed for less
money if mothers and wives were consulted. Most women are
enthusiastic over EADS-NEEL CO.'S CLOTHING. They can
properly appreciate the painstaking care so apparent in every gar-
ment. Fine, even stitching; good, honest cloth; perfect style; per-
fect fit; reasonable prices—all these things appeal to an intelligent
woman's sense of economy.

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